prescribed family; of whom the son only escaped, being by chance at the time separated from his devoted kindred. The faithless traitor went so far as even to appear as a witness against his benefactors, and consigned them to the scaffold. By accident he was in the streets of Paris as the fatal vehicle conveyed his victims to the slaughter, and the eye of his master fell upon him, and recognized him among the crowd; the glance was momentary, but it was enduring; it came like the blasting fire of heaven; it awoke within him torments unceasing and most intolerable—a remorse and agony which no bodily suffering could have equaled. He fled from Paris possessed of the spoils of his murdered benefactors, but with a resolution never to enjoy them; he determined to bury himself in the most retired spot he could find, and to pass his life in poverty, surrounded by his guilty wealth, and by everything which should recall his crime to his hourly remembrance. To that end he had transported the remnant of his master's furniture to Guerande, and brought with him the portraits of the murdered family, that they might be for ever before his eyes; at the same time he pointed to the pictures on the wall.

The abbe, who had listened with intense anxiety to the tale, grew pale as it progressed; and when it reached this point, following the direction in which the penitent pointed, he started to his feet and exclaimed 'Merciful Heaven! my father and mother!' The beggar, with a loud and piercing scream, fell senseless on the floor.

After a time spent in mental prayer, the abbe raised the fallen man, placed him on his low couch, and forced some water down his throat, after which he began gradually to recover; but it was some time before he was restored to full consciousness, and then raising himself on his knees, he said, in a faint voice, 'Is there pardon for such a wretch as I?'

'For you and for all men,' replied the abbe solemly.

'And can you pray for me?' The abbe fell on his knees and poured forth an ardent prayer for the sinner, who prostrated himself in silence before him. When the priest sought to raise him—he was dead.

THE HORSE OF SIR RALPH ABERCROMBY.—We should suppose that our readers will hear with some interest of the fate of the horse which bore Sir Ralph Abercromby at his last field in Egypt, and from which he fell mortally wounded on that occasion. This animal, an Arabian of great beauty, came into the hands of an officer of high rank, who for many years cherished him with great care. At length, when he had become old and infirm, it was judged proper that he should retire from active service, and he was transferred to a gentleman who conducts an extensive business as an army-agent in London, by whom he was sent down to Scotland in 1822, under the care of one of the attendants of George IV, then visiting his northern kingdom. In Edinburgh our Arabian was taken in charge by the father of the gentleman above mentioned, who conducted him to a country residence which he then occupied in the county of Ayr. He survived for several years, and was now and then ridden by his kind and benevolent keeper; but at length accident put an end to his days, and under somewhat extraordinary circumstances. One fine frosty morning, as he was parading the park at Craigingillan House, a sound as of distant musketry struck upon his ear, and threw him into an attitude expressive of great excitement. The noise in reality proceeded from a curling rink at some distance, the stones employed in that cheerful winter game often striking upon each other with such force as to seem like the report of fire-arms. Evidently fancying that he heard anew the battle sounds of his early days, the poor creature started off in a frantic state towards the spot from which the noise proceeded. He leapt at the park gate, but, alas! his former state was gone, and he tore himself dreadfully by the pikes which surmounted the uppermost bar. Nevertheless, he made his way to the ice, where he reeled and fell. He was brought back to the park, and treated with the greatest care; but the injury he had received was irreparable at his advanced age, and he soon after died.

Christmas Day at the Cathedral.

SERMON OF THE VERY REV. DR. CAHILL, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ORPHANS.

Doctrine of Transubstantiation.

St. Patrick's Cathedral was filled to repletion on Christmas day, the very aisles and every foot of standing room being occupied. It was announced that the Very Rev. Dr. Cahill would preach for the benefit of the orphans, for whose support the collections taken up in all the churches was to be devoted. Grand High Mass was celebrated at half-past ten o'clock, Very Rev. Wm. Starrs, V. G., officiating as celebrant, assisted by Rev. Joseph Woods, as Deacon, Mr. C. O. Leary, as Sub-deacon, and Rev. F. McNierney as Master of Ceremonies. The Most Rev. Archbishop was present in cope and mitre, attended by the Rev. Messrs. McEvoy and Conron.

The Reverend Preacher delivered his sermon from the altar, and spoke as follows:—

My Lord Archbishop, Reverend clergymen and dearest brethren—I present to you upon the present occasion the whole volume of the New Testament as my text. The most important event that ever Eternity has recorded or ever can record, has occurred on the day of which this is the anniversary. At twelve o'clock last night the Saviour of the world was born. Eternity has never and never can again record such a fact. It stands alone in the whole legislation of God. The logic of God frequently has thousands, and tens of thousands of years between its propositions; human logic concludes in an hour. We draw our premises in the morning and conclude by noon; God's premises are often drawn ages on ages backwards, and though their accomplishment may not take place for generations, still His conclusions are sure and infallible. Millions of years before the foundations of this world were laid the Son of God said to the Father, Oblations and sacrifices do not please you, the blood of lambs and oxen cannot appease you, I know you are not satisfied, behold I will come, for is it not written in the Book of Eternity that I will come to do Thy will, to unbolt Heaven, to appease Thy anger and to save man. Last night at twelve o'clock that event was accomplished, although millions and millions of years that great legislation was settled at the head of the Book between God the Father and God the Son. No doubt it was the greatest event that ever the world saw; God's anger appeased, infinity appeased, all sin atoned for, infinity atoned for. Father, said He, I know the sin of man against you has arisen from the pride of the human heart. I shall atone for that pride by a humiliation which no tongue can tell. I shall humble myself to the very depths of the earth and by the infinitude of my humiliation I shall appease Thy anger. I shall give up the infinitude of my will to you; the human will has offended you with its own wicked inclinations and I am come to pay the debt by offering to you not only half my will or the tenth part of my will, but I give up the whole infinity of my will—"not my will but thine be done!" I know human pride has offended you, and I shall atone for it by infinite humiliation; I shall make the human intellect reel in beholding the infinitude of my humiliation. I know that human flesh and its carnal appetites have offended you, and I shall make that flesh suffer in my own person. I shall make that flesh pay the debt it owes for its wicked inclinations. I shall bruise that flesh, I shall break that flesh, I shall bleed that flesh, I shall nail it to the cross and I shall kill it. I shall take away the whole life out of that flesh, and lift it up to a new life. This is the legislation that took place between You and Me. I said I would come, but now I tell you how I shall come. And hence it came that He was born into the world and took upon Him our human nature. Mary, His mother, a royal virgin, the cousin of David, the King appointed and anointed as it were by the hand of God Himself—she was his descendant, his relative in the direct line of kingly genealogy, a genealogy founded and appointed by the Imperial Ruler Himself. Mary—you read the Gospel did you not—came to be enrolled like a subject—the mother of God!—from Nazareth to Bethlehem, sixty English miles, without a penny in her pocket. When she came to Bethlehem there was no room for her in the inn. The twenty-fifth of December, at twelve o'clock at night, she and her spouse Joseph retired in their destitution outside of the little village, and finding her hour approaching took refuge in the haunts of beasts, and there between an ox and an ass, without money, without friends, sixty miles from home, she brought forth her Son and laid Him in a manger. There He commenced His earthly career in a state of destitution that must thrill our intellects as the words pass through our ears. One can look on only in silent astonishment; but as to expressing it, there is no language on earth. The highest archangel that God ever created is incapable of expressing the whole of that scene. "He came to his own, and his own received him not." Was there ever such a phrase as that? "He was in the world, and the world was made by him, and the world knew him not." Oh, man! He came to His own, and His own received Him not! The world was made by Him, and the world knew Him not! Will you look at this picture and at that? They are both before you—the character of God and the character of man; the character of God in the infinitude of His mercy, and the character of man in the infinitude of his obduracy! What is man capable of without faith when we read this picture? Put it on canvas, and represent to your mind the consubstantial Son of God appealing to the throne of his Father, assuming flesh—no; "made flesh"—put that in one corner of the canvas—leaving His imperial throne as God, uniting Himself to human nature so as to become flesh, born in a stable, between an ox and an ass—he came into the world and the world did not know him! The men he came to would not receive Him—the nation to which He offered His imperial mercy did not know Him! Put that picture, if you can, upon canvas, and study it, for no man can tell it. He came to His own, and His own received Him not. The world was made by Him, and the world knew Him not; but, continues the text, "to as many as received Him He gave them power," and only the power, "to be made the sons of God." How beautiful that! He did not make them, but He gave them power to be made, by their own exertions, the sons of God. No longer the sons of men, but the sons of God—no longer the slaves of Satan, but the brothers of Christ. They were heretofore of the flesh, and as long as they were children of the flesh they could not be saved; as long as they remained children of fallen man, they were excluded. But a new era has arrived—the Son of God has descended and lifted up flesh; the purity of the Son of God has come down and sanctified flesh; the power of God has descended from the skies and given power and strength to man. And it appears, according to this new legislation, that He was "born not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God." A new fact! I am not astonished that I cannot express it; I know very well there was a time when everything over our heads had no existence—no sun, no moon, no stars. I know, and I have read it; I cannot understand how he did it, but I see by first principles that there must have been a time when there was nothing. He willed, and he took out His imperial compass and He struck the wide arch of the heavens, and at His imperial world, "Let there be light," there was light, and the sun, moon and stars have ever since burned in the eternal gulf. I know this, because He has written it with His imperial right hand on the blue page above. I knew Him capable of anything, but till I read this, [alluding to the Testament which he held in his hand,] I knew nothing of His making us brothers of Christ by a new birth. I fancied he would leave us as we were, but by some plan suited to our nature he would improve it; but I had no conception till this that He would take us above our own blood, and above the will of the flesh, and make us brothers of Christ and children of God. And, therefore, the wondrousness of this day does not so much consist in the descent of the Son of God into the flesh as in the ineffable, unspeakable elevation of man in the new genealogy conferred upon him. The Gospel says, "born, not of the flesh nor of the will of man, but of God;" and to as many as received Him He gave them power to be made the sons of God, and "the Word was made flesh and dwelt among us, and we saw His glory, the glory, as it were, of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth." And this text leads me to one of the most beautiful, one of the grandest and most sublime facts of the whole Christian dispensation. It is this: "He dwelt among us"—in the tabernacle. He remained among us personally for thirty-three years, and since He left us He dwells among us sacramentally upon our altars. I can believe anything now. When I look upon Him in the manger, believing, as I do, who He was, I exclaim, There is the God of the skies—man! Astounding! Infinite majesty, slavery! Immortality in Him—death! These things are so wondrous that I cannot believe He would leave us, because if we are His brothers and the sons of God, I would take it that He was to continue with us to the end of the world. I expect more, and I therefore now declare to you, that the most beautiful part of the Incarnation is that text in which it is said, "He dwelt among us," and not only in the flesh but in a sacramental manner, upon our altars. I know you will be very glad to accompany me through the whole of the text in which that fact is established. I know you will say, give us clearly the reasons that establish that supernatural fact. How delightful it would be to us not only to believe this great fact, but to understand the reasons upon which our faith in it is founded! I will, and I proceed to give you, not the text of John, but of Christ himself, and to lay before you the doctrines of the Holy Eucharist, the Doctrine of Transubstantiation, and the words and facts by which this permanent residence of Christ among us will be established. I will, and they are taken from St. John, chapter 6; St. Matthew, chapter 26, and St. Paul to the Corinthians, chapter 11, and I beg, as you have never heard me before, that you will suppose yourself ignorant of everything referring to this subject. I call upon you to listen to me as if you had never heard of it before. And Christ begins, (John, chapter 6, verse 48,) "I am the bread of life; your fathers did eat manna in the desert and are dead." What is the meaning of the word "eat"? Is that an act of faith? No, not precisely, for we know they put the manna into their mouths. It was a sort of flour that was to be gathered before six o'clock in the evening. It does not mean that it was a thing to think of; not at all; nor to reflect upon. No. It means, beyond dispute, the fact of putting it into their mouths and eating it. "Your fathers did eat manna in the desert and are dead. This is the bread which cometh down from heaven, that if any man eat of it he may not die." It is not natural bread, surely. It must clearly be not natural bread. No; for if any man eat of it he shall live forever. Oh, magnificent bread! Live forever! "The bread that I will give is my flesh for the life of the world." Most astonishing doctrine! You will ask me is that the Eucharist? Yes, the Eucharist, and of all the Sacraments of the Church, the dearest, the most beautiful, the hardest to be believed, and the easiest to be proved. The whole substance of the bread being changed into the body, and the whole substance of the wine into the blood of Christ? Yes. If I were allowed to speak I would say, Lord, your flesh would give life to the world; but how can it be that the bread you give is your flesh? The Jews, therefore, strove among themselves, saying: How can this man give us his flesh to eat? Now, although you are not Greek scholars, you can understand me when I say that the Greek word for "strove" always means actual physical contention, such as two men in the battle-field, contending hand to hand, or two disputants in angry violent altercation. The whole congregation strove among themselves; not a few enthusiasts, not a particular class, but the whole audience assembled, got into one violent altercation, and they strove among themselves, saying, How can this man give us his flesh to eat? And Jesus, knowing what was passing in their minds, said, "Amen, amen; I say unto you, except you eat the flesh of the Son of Man and drink His blood, you shall not have life in you;" you are lost: perdition is upon you unless you eat His flesh and drink His blood, or be in the mental position to do it, to wish for it—in the position that if you could you would eat it, and will when you can. Amen! I declare to you positively, unless you eat the flesh of the Son of Man, and drink his blood, you are damned. Perdition is on the man that does not take it practically when he can, or implicitly in desire. And can this be more explicit? Again, "he that eateth my flesh and drinketh my blood hath everlasting life, and I will raise him up on the last day." Read this like a scholar. Do you see how the heart of Christ heaves? One time He plunges the soul into perdition—the

next he raises it up to heaven. Why, this is great excitement in God! "For my flesh is meat indeed, and my blood is drink indeed." Now, in all the course of my reading, I never knew the Greek word signifying "indeed" to be used, except in reference to a positive fact—not an assertion, mind you, but a positive fact. "My flesh is meat indeed"—a positive fact; no image, no metaphor, no allegory, no trope. Indeed! It is so in your own language. Are you serious? Indeed, in fact, I am. Is this a book in my hand? Indeed, a fact, it is. My flesh is meat indeed. A fact; no trope, no metaphor, no allegory—a positive fact. Again, "He that eateth my flesh and drinketh my blood abideth in me and I in him." I enter into him and he into me. Like the sun that rises on the horizon and banishes the darkness, and causes all the vegetable kingdom to spring up and grow under its ray, so I as soon as I rise, shall enter into all mankind, and they shall all grow up in me and be flesh of my flesh and bone of my bone, and they shall abide in me and I in them. I say this is grand. I could not conceive how we were born in Him before; but I understand it now. "As the living Father hath sent me, and I live by the father, so he that eatheth me the same also shall live by me." "As the Father sent me, I swear by my mediatorial oath that he that eateth me I shall live in him and he shall live in me—embodied, saturated, identified with me. "Not so," say a great many respectable persons—"not so, if you please."

We think the Last Supper is a memorial of His death and passion, and you say the Eucharist is the body and blood, soul and divinity of Christ, the whole substance of bread being changed into the body, and the whole substance of the wine being changed into the blood. We say the bread remains bread and the wine remains wine, but by faith Christ is spiritually received. Very well—we shall begin and read it in a spiritual sense. "Amen, amen; I say to you, unless you eat the flesh of the Son of Man *in spirit*. How could he eat a spirit? So, then, the word is against you. I do not mean to ridicule. God forbid! But if it mean in spirit, I cannot cannot comprehend how you can eat, for, beyond all dispute, to eat is to put into the mouth. "Except you eat the flesh of the Son of Man" *in spirit*, "and drink his blood" *in spirit*, "you shall not have life in you." Now, if He meant that He would use the word, but He has not done so. I say, what you say is very plausible; but the words are against you. "My flesh" is made a positive fact, without a metaphor. The word "eat" is against you; I have not wrested the text from its simple, natural meaning, by interposing any quibbles of logic. We proceed still further. "Many of his disciples hearing it said: this saying is hard, and who can bear it?" I say, gentlemen, what is there hard in it? Are you not all Jews? Is not the whole of your doctrine memorials, types, figures? Have you not the show-bread, the doves, the ox, the goats, the pigeons, and all your sacrifices, are they not types and figures? Why, therefore, do you say this saying is hard, and who can bear it, except you believe that He intends to give you his flesh to eat. Therefore, I think the whole of you who know Him well, who speak the language His Mother taught Him, live in the same country with Him, know His style of preaching, admit that he is not talking in types and figures, but the plain fact, that he intends to give his flesh to eat and his blood to drink. A great point for me.

He, knowing that his disciples murmured at this, said: "Doth this scandalize you?" Dont you think I can do it? Will you believe me? If, then, you shall see the Son of Man, do greater things than that. You shall see Him taken and nailed to the Cross and dead, you will see Him buried and risen again, you will then see Him ascend to my Father. Will you believe me now? He brings in His death His resurrection and His ascension to make them believe what He says. Has any man ever heard of three mysteries being brought in to prove a natural fact? If the doctrine He preached was a memorial, would He appeal to three mysteries that had not yet taken place? Read this as you would Shakespeare—I ask no more. Listen to me as a man talking to a man. I am not telling you an old story. I am speaking as an honest man to an honest man, mouth to mouth, intellect to intellect. What does He mean when He brings three mysteries that have not yet taken place to prove this fact. The mystery was so deep, so wide, so astounding that he brought three other mysteries to support it, and force us to believe it. He said, "If, then, you shall see the Son of Man ascend up where He was before?" "It is the spirit that quickeneth, the flesh profiteth nothing, the words that I have spoken to you are spirit and life." Now, if I were to speak I would say, "Lord, I am astonished—it is the spirit that quickeneth! the flesh profiteth nothing! How can you say the flesh profiteth nothing when you have just said that your flesh is the life of the world. But this is not His flesh, but *the* flesh. Whenever he means his flesh he says my flesh, or the flesh of the Son of Man. Well, what does he mean? He will tell you. You, Peter, do you believe in me? Do you love me? Certainly. Who am I? Christ, the Son of the living God. Blessed art thou, Simon Barjona, because flesh nor blood have not revealed it to thee but my Father who is in Heaven. Human nature had nothing to do with your answer—the flesh profiteth nothing—the words that I have spoken to you are spirit and life—the grace of God—without which you can understand nothing, I say. I am talking of things above nature. It will profit you nothing if you are listening all the days of my life, you cannot understand me, because what I am talking about is a doctrine above the flesh. A clear case. My point. What I tell you is the spirit and life—the grace of God. I talk of things only to be known by Faith—mystery. The words I have spoken are of that class. But there are some that believeth not, therefore did I say to you that no man can come to me unless it be given him by my Father. Where has He said this? There is not a word of it in the book. He has said it in the text I have just quoted: "It is the spirit that quickeneth, etc." That is a mystery to be learned by Faith. "After this many of His disciples went back and walked no more with Him." And he said to the twelve, Will you also go away? And Simon Peter answered him and said, "Lord, to whom shall we go? thou hast the words of eternal life." I say, what right have you, at the feet of Christ, speaking for the twelve. Peter—Pope. Now that is like a flash of electricity to the soul. I say what right have you to speak? You hear the judge say to the jury, Gentlemen of the jury, is the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty? The foreman answers. I say, who gave you a right to speak? The legislation of my country. And who gave you, Peter, the right to speak for the other twelve? The power of Christ, my Master. The Pope—Peter—the chief of the Apostles, speaking the sentiments of the other twelve, says: "Lord, to whom shall we go, thou hast the words of eternal life." What kind of answer was that to make? I say, Peter, are you a Jew? Assuredly. Then if he is talking metaphorically, go to the High Priest. I know not, Peter replies, any man in the whole world who can tell us the meaning of what you utter—it is a new thing—but we know you are Cnrist, that you speak the words of eternal life, and we believe. The very act of faith that I make on my knees before the Archbishop! I say, I don't know how it is; I cannot comprehend it, no one in the world can give me the least idea of it; I only know that Christ speaks the words of eternal truth and *I believe*. What does Christ reply to this? He answers: Have I not chosen you twelve? Of all the changes that were ever observed in the language of a speaker this is the strangest. Peter becomes perfectly silent and like a boy that has just left his father's house and returned to it contrite he is received by that father with open arms—no reproaches—no questions, he only says "my own boy, pledge of my early love, you have given up altercation with me now, you simply say you know what I am. My own child for your act I thank you."

This is the longest of my arguments; the others are not a fourth part as long. I have never said a word against any man's faith, but I argue the case before you, and like an honest man I read the text, and I think you will say to me that the words so far are in favor of our doctrine; the facts are so strong, so irrefutable, the whole argument so clear that we will leave this point and go over to Matthew, 26 chap. and 26 verse.

While they were at supper Jesus took bread and did what He said He would do; He took bread and blessed and broke, and gave it to His disciples, and said: Take ye and eat, this is bread—oh no, not possible, "this is my body." He said he would do it; the bread I will give is my flesh. He now gives it at His Last Supper. What time does a father make his will? When he is about to die and leave his children. And what time does Christ make his will? When he is about to be crucified and depart from them. What does He leave them? Kingdoms? empires? Oh, no, His kingdom is not of this world. What ought He to give? A thing infinite like Himself—"The bread I will give is my flesh for the life of the world"—"except you eat the flesh of the Son of Man and drink his blood you shall not have life in you"—"and taking the chalice He gave thanks and gave to them saying, drink ye all of this. For this is my blood of the New Testament which shall be shed for you unto the remission of sins." He has fulfilled his word amid the solemn silence of the Apostles. They now believe, not a contention, not an argument, the thing is settled and the silence of the Apostles is the strongest proof. "This is my blood which shall be shed for many to the remission of sins." Could that be applied to spiritual doctrine? If it be spirit how could the blood of a spirit be shed? How could the blood of bread be shed? How could the blood of wine be shed? Am I going out of the principles of philology the width of a thought? Though that text is short it has the strength of the arm of God in it. "Let there be light," He said, and the sun kindled into existence in a second. One word more on that text; I would stake my salvation upon it. Dr. Milner has said what I would not say in my own person, I dare not in the presence of the Archbishop, but I can repeat what that great English bishop said: Lord, if it is possible that we were wrong, and that You should say to us that we believed what we should not have believed, we can say what no one else can, that you led us astray, your words deceived us. Therefore, I put my protest at your feet.

Strong language of Milner, the great bishop. I now conclude this argument. The next is from St. Paul to the Corinthians. He wrote this epistle to the people of Corinth when he was in Asia, five hundred miles distant from them. He says, "I have received of the Lord that which also I have delivered unto you." Now St. Paul was not converted until after Christ was crucified, so that Christ must have told this to Paul after His death. And he tells it to the people of Corinth as a most wonderful thing. I did not hear it from Peter, nor from one of the Apostles—not one. He told it to me himself; he did indeed, people of Corinth. Christ told me personally himself what I tell you. He took bread, and giving thanks, broke and said, "Take ye and eat; this is my body which shall be delivered for you." He did, and then he turned to me and said, "This do for a commemoration of me." He did not say think of it, reflect upon it, but *do* it—an action—imperative mood, *do* it. In like manner, also, He took the chalice and told me to do that also. "For as often as you eat this bread and drink the chalice you shall show the death of the Lord until He come." Corinthians, He told me that, and he told me to do it twice—first for the bread and next for the wine. Now hear what I am going to tell you, "therefore, whosoever shall eat this bread or drink the chalice of the Lord unworthily shall be guilty of the body and blood of the Lord." How could a man be guilty of the blood of bread. In every language, to be guilty of a man's blood means murder. Murder! most scarlet crime! How could a man be guilty of the body and blood of wine? But, above all, of the body and blood of a spirit? "But let a man prove himself"—imperative mood, a command again—prove himself!—that is to make an examination of himself—to be a proved man—proved to a demonstration, "and so let him eat." He does not say it is a good thing to prove yourself and to eat, but *let* him prove himself and *let* him eat. I command you to eat. "Unless you eat the flesh of the Son of Man and drink his blood you shall not have life in you"—"for he that eateth and drinketh unworthily eateth and drinketh damnation to himself, not discerning the body of the Lord." Observe — discerning, not seeing—a mental operation. Unless that discernment is there, he eats and drinks damnation to himself. Some who hear me may say, Well, you seem to have proved your position already. But others will say that the whole thing is a metaphor, because in one case He said, "I am the shepherd," and in another, "I am the vine"; therefore, he might speak metaphorically in the case you allude to. But when He said "I am the Shepherd," He added, "you are the sheep"; and when He said "I am the vine," He added, "you are the branches." But above all, there is no altercation, and this proves to me that they understood Him perfectly. It proves that they knew His style of metaphor, and knew it so well that there was no possibility of their being mistaken. And do you mean to say that you can transubstantiate the bread into the body, and the wine into the blood of Christ? Yes. By your word? By *His* word. He made the sun and the moon and the world by His word. Transubstantiation in nature is not so rare that you should be surprised at it. The straw part of wheat is made of stone, and you can strike fire with it; the wheat inside is phosphorus, potash, sulphur; charcoal is made out of the earth, and all the wood here you know [glancing round the Cathedral] was once a little plant. The grass is transubstantiated, the silk comes from a tree—all transubstantiated. As if the Father said to man, I have kept you in the world four thousand years to look at my transubstantiations, I have fed your bodies by means of it, so that when He comes with His glorious transubstantiation He will keep your souls alive as I have kept your bodies. I have preserved the whole world by natural transubstantiation, that you might not be surprised when He comes, and that it might be an easy advance for you from Mine to His. So that we can go from Nature to Grace by a very easy transition.

You have heard St. Paul say, "He took bread and blessed it, and He told me to do this." And the command St. Paul received from Christ he gave to others, and my bishop, when he put this stole upon my shoulder, gave the same command to me. From St. Paul to Him is like a line of gaslights in one of your streets. I can go from one to the other until I lay my hand at last on the gasometer. And I can go from your illustrious Archbishop—God bless him and give him a long life—back from bishop to bishop, until I lay my hand on Christ Himself. I but do as I am commanded; this [holding up the stole marked with the cross] is the number of my regiment, and I must obey orders. When I go to my father, "I will send you the Holy Ghost, the spirit of truth, who will teach you all things and abide with you forever." With this stole the Holy Ghost has been put into my mouth for official purposes, not for me, but for you, and when I am told to do this, I go upon the altar and I do it; I believe the moment I speak the words of consecration, the bread is changed into the body and the wine into the blood of Christ. But you answer, there is one thing yet which seems to annihilate the whole case. How can you change the bread into the divinity of Christ? I never said such a thing as that. If that were the belief of the Church, I would throw off this stole and turn Turk to-morrow. I do but what I am desired to do. He took bread and blessed it, and said this is my body, but He does not say, this is my divinity. Don't you say the Eucharist is the body and blood, soul and divinity? Yes. Then don't you change the bread into the divinity? No. Yet you say it is there. Yes. And how is it there? It is there by the eternal laws, by the inseparable connection between the divinity and the humanity of Christ—wherever the living humanity is, there the Godhead is also. I produce the humanity as I am desired, and the word has not expired on my lips when the divinity becomes inseparably connected with it. A man makes a musical instrument, and the moment he puts the sides, front and back together, the tone is there.—There was no sound, no tone before, but the moment his hammer gives the last stroke the tone is there. So the moment the words of consecration have expired on my lips, producing the humanity by the power of the Holy Ghost, the divinity is there. Well, says my opponent, after you pronounce these words you raise the Host and I see it to be bread. No sir, you do not. No scholar would say so. You see the appearance of bread—that is the office of the eye; but there is no bread there. But, says my opponent, when you see the appearance of bread, bread must be there. Have a care what you say sir. I bring before you a looking-glass, and you hold bread in your hand, and what do you see in the looking-glass? Is it not the bread in your hand? No, sir, you see a shape, but no bread, color, but no bread; size, but no bread. Oh, that is produced by the rays of light, he says; it is all explained by the laws of optics. I now take the consecrated host in my hand and say

CONTINUED ON SIXTH PAGE.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Sympathy with the Pope in Ireland and Great Britain.

Great Mass Meetings and other Popular Demonstrations.

Our last news is by the Europa, which left Liverpool on the 10th inst. Her news is not important: the following are its chief features:

IRELAND.

GREAT MEETING OF SYMPATHY WITH THE POPE AT KINGSTOWN.—On Sunday, the 27th November, a meeting to sympathise with the Pope was held at Kingstown, at two o'clock. The meeting was convened by the Roman Catholic Priest of the parish, and was held in the chapel, which was crowded. At two o'clock, the chair was taken by Mr. Waldron, P. P. The Chairman said the meeting had been convened in compliance with a requisition signed by 1,300 Catholic inhabitants of Kingstown. They were met for the purpose of giving utterance to their feelings of sympathy with the Pope in the difficulties by which he was surrounded; and they hoped, by the earnest and deep expression of that sympathy, to give him all the moral support in their power.

Mr. James O'Ferrall moved the first resolution, as follows:—"Resolved, That while the spiritual authority of the successor of St. Peter is recognized by the Catholic world, irrespective of his temporal power, yet it is necessary for the free government of the church that the Pope should be an independent sovereign."

Mr. James Barrett seconded the resolution. The Pope's temporal authority was necessary for the free exercise of his ecclesiastical functions. He could not act with dignity or efficiency, if reduced to the level of a subject of any State in Europe. (Applause.) Any injury or insult offered to the Holy Father was felt by both clergy and laity as a personal insult (cheers); and he believed he might state that the same feeling pervaded the whole body of Catholics throughout the whole world. (Hear, hear.) There was not a more thorough reformer among the Princes of Europe than his Holiness. (Hear, hear.) He believed that if neither the sacredness of the Pope's title nor the justice of his cause should have any effect upon the minds of many who would attend the approaching Congress, yet the danger of an European war would render it necessary for them to extinguish the Italian movement, if necessary, with a strong hand. (Bravo, and applause.) For his part, he had no fears for the Pope. He had too much confidence in the good sound sense of the leading statesmen of Europe. He had too much confidence in the Christian piety of the Emperor of France—(loud cheers)—but, above all, he had too much confidence in the force of the Catholic opinion that was now raised in favor of the Pope. (Applause.) The resolution was put and carried.

Mr. Peter Caulfield moved the next resolution, which was:—"That the interest of nations forbids that the spiritual head of 200,000,000 of Catholics should be the subject of any State or Sovereign." Mr. Peter McSwiney, T. C., seconded the resolution; Mr. Milo Burke supported the resolution; and it was put and carried.

Mr. Barnewell moved the next resolution, which was:—"That the Catholic people of Ireland feel deep sorrow at the troubles which oppress the Supreme Pontiff—troubles fomented by the enemies of the Catholic faith all over the world." Mr. Slator seconded the resolution; Mr. John Reilly supported it in a long speech, in which he arraigned England at the bar of public opinion as intriguing against the Pope. (Prolonged cheering.) He compared her to a boa constrictor, which swallowed weak countries, and accused her of lying and misrepresentation for the purpose of deposing the Pope and destroying his creed, both of which, as well as Ireland, were hated by English parties. One domestic lie was holding its ground—namely, that the spiritual allegiance which the Catholics owed to the Pope interfered with loyalty—that meetings such as that were treasonable. Those who said so ought to know that the followers of the Pope were taught to render unto Cæsar thethings which were Cæsar's, and unto God thethings which were God's. (Hear, and applause.) It would be foolish on the part of England to outrage the religious sentiments of one-third of her subjects—more than foolish of her to loosen the weapons in the hands of 50,000 of her bravest soldiers. The Pope must be free. (Cheering and waving of hats.) Stand back from him, emissaries of evil, who sought his deposition. Ireland willed his safety—Catholic Austria willed it—resuscitated Spain willed it—France, mighty France—(great cheering and waving of hats) willed it. The resolution was put and carried.

Mr. Lawlor moved the next resolution, and remarked that, in the Papal Government there was but one ecclesiastic for eighty laymen. The highest salary—£600 a year—was paid to a layman; the Cardinal Secretary or State had only £282 a year. Mr. Caulfield seconded it:—They could not send an armed force in aid of the Pope; no, not even a shillelagh from Tipperary; but it was their sacred duty to express their feelings. Mr. P. O'Brien, M. P., supported the resolution, which was put and carried.

An address to the Pope was then adopted, after which the meeting separated.

FURTHER MEETINGS OF SYMPATHY WITH THE POPE.—The Dublin Freeman publishes the following:—"We are authorized to state that a requisition is in progress of signature in Meath, convening a county meeting for the purpose of adopting an address of sympathy with the Holy Father. We are also authorized to add that arrangements have been made for holding parochial meetings throughout the extensive diocese of Meath, on Sunday, the 8th of January, to petition Parliament in support of the various important measures contained in the partoral of the Irish Bishop published in August last."

KILKENNY.—Our excellent Mayor has convened a meeting of the Catholic citizens for Friday, Dec. 6, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for a grand meeting of the Catholic community to express sympathy with the Pope. I have no doubt but that the demonstration will be worthy of Catholic Kilkenny.

LIMERICK, Dec. 3.—Arrangements are being made here for a great country and city meeting to express sympathy with the Holy Father in his present trying position. The meeting, it is said, will be presided over by the High Sheriff and his worship the Mayor. No day is as yet specified for the demonstration, but it will take place early next month.

In addition to the foregoing, meetings of a similar character are to be held in Cork, Kilkenny, Clonmel, Waterford and other cities.

THE POTATO CROP.—The alarmists in Ireland have been doing a pretty fair business for some time past, but the subjoined extract from an agricultural report in The Northern Whig—a careful authority on such matters—will probably have the effect of damping speculations on a scarcity:—"During a great portion of the month complaints were pretty general relative to the state of the potato crop. Lovers of the doleful indulged very liberally in their favorite pastime, and tales of the old disease were told with all the addenda of former days. It is true, that in the first couple of weeks in October, a considerable spread of the same malady which created such desolation in 1846 took place in some of the potato fields, and, in particular instances, nearly one-third of the entire produce was affected. We must not forget, however, that the yield of the potato lands in Ireland was this season fully equal to the highest ever known. A large grower in this county raised of a ten-acre field 3,000 bushels of a gross produce, large and small, being at the rate of 300 bushels to the statute acre. This, as farmers would say, was nearly a crop and-a half; but, granting such to have been the case, the enormous yield would bear a great loss from disease, and still leave behind a fair amount of produce. The worst of the infected tubers of this season are still fit for cattle feeding, and, when given in small quantities, either to cows or pigs, are quite superior to turnips, or even mangold-wurzel. The sound portion of the potato crop of 1859 forms the finest article of that class for table use produced since the years before the famine, and as we have seen that an immense quantity of refuse and tainted tubers will be separated from the superior portions of the crop, the available keep for farm stock will be of great advantage in a season when fodder is so scarce as it is likely to continue.

In the list returned by Judge Keogh of gentlemen eligible to serve the office of high sheriff for the county of Kerry, was the name of Daniel O'Connell, Esq., of Derrynane Abbey, grandson to Ireland's liberator, and eldest son of the late Maurice O'Connell. We (Dublin Freeman) are glad to perceive that his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant has selected the great descendant and namesake of the liberator for the distinguished office of high sheriff for his native county for the ensuing year.

ADDRESS FROM MAYNOOTH COLLEGE TO THE HOLY FATHER.—The following is a translation of the Latin address of the superiors and students of Maynooth College to his Holiness Pope Pius IX.:—

"MOST HOLY FATHER—We, the President, Vice-President, Masters, Professors, and Students of the Royal Catholic College of St. Patrick, Maynooth, prostrate at the feet of your Holiness, humbly offer to you the assurance of our profound reverence and filial affection.

"The hereditary loyalty to the chair of Peter, the centre of Catholic unity, which the Church of Ireland has ever cherished, unchanged through all her vicissitudes of fortune, has received a fresh impulse from the dangers which surround your venerable throne, and from the malignant and unworthy calumnies with which your Holiness is daily assailed. In the midst of your Holiness's trials it may, we humbly trust, afford you some consolation to be assured that every calumny directed against your august person and government, and every attempt against the rights of your sacred sovereignty fills the hearts of your children with grief and indignation.

"Knowing, as we have ever known, the tenderness of your paternal love for your people, we have heard with profound sorrow that a portion of your subjects, carried away by extreme and visionary theories, or misled by the evil acts of the enemies of religion and order, have risen in revolt against a prince, the purity of whose life is acknowledged by his worst enemies, and whose anxious solicitude for the happiness of his children was evinced from the very commencement of his reign by the large and liberal measures which he proposed, and which only failed to realize his benevolent intentions through the machinations of ungrateful and discontented men, who, seeking not justice but revolution, wickedly turned against their sovereign the very liberty which he himself had bestowed.

"We regard the august and ancient monarchy with which the successor of St. Peter is invested as a sacred and venerable institution, designed by Providence as a security for the splendor and majesty of religion, for the independence of the Ruler of the Church, and for the full and perfect freedom of that spiritual jurisdiction which he is called to exercise throughout the entire Christian world.

"We have seen therefore with admiration the paternal and temperate firmness with which, relying on the strength of your Divine Master, and supported by the enthusiastic voice of the Catholic world, your Holiness has maintained against every assailant the ancient and sacred rights of the Apostolic See. And while we earnestly assure your Holiness of our reverent and affectionate sympathy, we humbly pray the Almighty Father, through whom Kings reign, and law-givers decree just things,' that He may deign again, as in other and more painful trials, to interpose in behalf of his faithful servant, to make manifest to the world the truth and justice of your Holiness's cause, the purity of your motives, and the sincerity of your love for your children, and mercifully re-unite ruler and people in the same happy concord with which your reign was inaugurated.

"Again prostrate at your Holiness's feet, we humbly beg the Apostolic benediction.

"Your Holiness's most humble, most devoted, and most obedient Children and Servants."

FRANCE.

The imperial decree had been issued, allocating the budget of France for 1860 amongst the different Ministeries. The total amount is a fraction under seventy-three million pounds sterling. The sum of £13,574,000 is set aside for the war department; £4,900,000 for the marine, and nearly £30,000,000 for the finance department, including interest.

It is stated that the French government is about to expend upwards of £500,000 in fortifying the ports of Algeria.

ENGLAND.

The London Times of the 8th instant contains the following:—Yesterday, at a meeting of the Liverpool Law Society, the following resolution was carried:—

"That the President be requested to inform her Majesty's Attorney General that in case it be the intention of her Majesty's government to take any proceedings against the four Liverpool merchants who lately made a communication to the Emperor of the French, this committee will be happy to render the Attorney General any assistance in its power.

The Chairman stated that the proposed prosecution was not within the province of the society, as set forth in its rules, and therefore it was not in the power of the committee to entertain it. The four gentlemen concerned in the correspondence—Messrs. G. Shaw, S. Mellor, F. W. Irving, and H. B. Gaskell (not Blackwell, as has been previously stated)—have already experienced, in various ways, the indignation and contempt their proceedings have created in Liverpool."

DENMARK.

The following advertisement, which has just appeared in The Copenhagen Dagblad, has created in Denmark a sensation which is by no means favorable to the heir presumptive, Prince Ferdinand:

Acceptances of the Crown Prince Ferdinand for sale. Various bills, protested in 1855 and 1856, amounting together to 2,100 rix thalers, which are all subscribed by Prince Ferdinand on his royal word of honor, and endorsed by his *valet de chambre*, Plotser, are for sale, at such prices as the purchasers of this description of bills may be pleased to offer, provided they be not less than fifty per cent. of their nominal value.

TURKEY.

From Turkey we learn that Fuad Pasha was the only minister who continued to oppose the Suez canal. The French and Austrian ambassadors had made joint representations in favor of M. de Lesseps, and the adhesion of the other Continental Powers to his scheme was anticipated.

The Turkish government had seized a large quantity of gunpowder on board an English vessel bound to Ibraila.

The envoy of Prince Daniel of Montenegro has been assassinated at Constantinople.

SARDINIA.

Notwithstanding the objection urged against Count Cavour as the representative of Sardinia at the Congress, the report was persisted in at Paris that Cavour would be the plenipotentiary for the King of Sardinia.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF MOBILE.—The solemn and imposing ceremony of the Consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. Quinlan, Bishop of Mobile, took place (says The New Orleans Catholic Standard), as appointed, at the Cathedral on Sunday, Dec. 4.

The Episcopal and Ecclesiastical Procession, followed by several Catholic societies and the military, who had respectfully requested the privilege of assisting the escort, moved from the residence of the Most Rev. Archbishop at about the hour contemplated, and, in the presence of thousands of interested spectators, entered the spacious Cathedral, in their appointed order, and proceeded to their respective positions.

A more striking, more imposing, or more august spectacle was perhaps never before exhibited in this Ecclesiastical Metropolis.

In the chancel, the Most Rev. Consecrator, the Archbishop of New Orleans,—his Assistant Bishops, the Right Rev. Dr. Wood, Bishop of Antigonia (Coadjutor of Philadelphia); and the Right Rev. Dr. Elder, Bishop of Natchez; the Most Rev. Dr. Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnati; the Right Rev. Dr. Odin, Bishop of Galveston; the Right Rev. Dr. Juneker, Bishop of Alton; and the Right Rev. Dr. Lynch, Bishop of Charleston; with the Rev. Father Joubert, deacon of office; the Rev. Father Durier, sub-deacon; the Rev. Father Lespes, deacon of honor, and his Rev. Sub-Deacon, formed the principal objects of interest in the majestic group that filled the Sanctuary. The Societies of St. Vincent de Paul and for the Propagation of Christian Morals, with their banners, and the military, who were remarked for their chivalric and reverential bearing, filled a portion of the aisles and of the gallery, while every seat and every standing place in the entire body of the Church were occupied by the faithful. For once this magnificent edifice, the most spacious ecclesiastical building in this city, was insufficient to accommodate all who applied for admission, and hundreds, if not thousands, were compelled to retire from the doors disappointed.

After the Consecration, the Most Rev. Archbishop Purcell ascended the pulpit, and preached the consecration sermon. He took for his text the following words:

"He chose him out of all men living to offer a sacrifice to God, incense, and a good savor, for a memorial to make reconciliation for his people."

"And he gave him power in his commandments, in the covenants of his judgments, that he should teach Jacob his testimonies and give light to Israel in his law."—[Ecclesiasticus, c. 45, v. 20, 21.]

At the close of his eloquent discourse, the Most Rev. Archbishop introduced the Bishop of Galveston, who was to address the congregation in French, and the assisting Bishops—Bishop Wood, Coadjutor of Philadelphia, once a Unitarian of high standing in Cincinnati, but now a prince in the household of God, and Bishop Elder, of an ancient Maryland Catholic family, whose praise for faith and piety and integrity of life is in all the land. We wish we could give in his own glowing words his Grace's eulogy of the Bishop elect. Brought up under his own eye, he witnessed his progress in science and piety. After studying his theology in that sanctuary of learning which has given so many bishops to the American Church, Mount St. Mary's—he was

entrusted with a parish in the State of Ohio, where, by his zeal, his eloquence and his charity, he gained every heart. Americans, Germans, French and Irish were equally dear to him. He knew no distinction of natianality. Like a true apostle, he made himself all to all, that he might gain all to Christ. Subsequently he was called to a wider field of usefulness in the city of Cincinnati; and finally, was appointed President of the Seminary of Mount St. Mary's of the West. Now he is a prince of God's Church, and is setting out for his new mission to continue the good work he has begun, to guide his flock in the paths of truth and holiness, to heaven.

After the Gospel, the Right Rev. Dr. Odin preached an interesting explanatory sermon in French, which was listened to with the deepest attention by the congregation.

The "Te Deum" having been sung with fine effect by the numerous choir, the ceremonies closed by the newly-consecrated Bishop going to the middle of the Altar, wearing his mitre, and having his crosier in his left hand, and while the consecrator and his assistants stood uncovered at the Gospel side, and the others knelt, giving the Episcopal Benediction in the usual manner.

"May the name of the Lord be blessed."

Ans.—"From this time forth and forever."

"Our help is in the name of the Lord."

Ans.—"Who made the heavens and earth."

"May the Almighty God bless you, Father, Son and Holy Ghost."

Ans.—"Amen."

FOREIGN.

The Papal States and the Question of Reform.—The following is an extract from a letter from Rome addressed to The Univers:

Nothing can inspire the faithful with a livelier emotion of love towards the Holy Father than the thought of the bitterness that must have seized him when he read the ministerial circular of Nov. 5 to the French diplomatic agents. All the journals of Europe have propagated this composition, in which, the Holy Father has decided on endowing his States at an opportune time. The writer adds, that these reforms will have the effect, by insuring to the country a general laical administration, of conferring upon it guarantees of a better distribution of justice, and for a control over the management of the finances by means of an elective assembly. The crudity of this phrase has been remarked by every one.

One might write, that in the towns of the Roman States there is a minority of advocates, country merchants, physicians, shopkeepers, and others, having nothing to do, who demand an administration, a distribution of justice, a management of the finances, not better but more comformable to that which exists elsewhere, or to the dreams of this minority. But what propriety of utility was there in prejudging that what is not yet in existence will be better than that which is, and in thus addressing to the government of the Holy Father a reproach so severe, so direct, so little deserved?

The Catholics maintain that the ecclesiastics have always administered, do now, and ever will, administer justice better than the world has ever done, does now, and ever will do to them.

In speaking of the reforms to be introduced into the government of the Holy Father, people have a habit of uttering the words "Code Napoleon," "Laical administration," &c. I have no wish to enter into the details of what is possible in the way of changes in the present *regime;* everything possible is resolved upon. But I do say that the Code Napoleon is drawn up in a spirit, and for a system, of manners, of ideas, and of wants entirely opposed to the essence of the Roman form of government. The government of the Holy Father is one *sui generis;* it will never harmonise, except by being annihilated, with the conditions of the French civil code.

The principles of our laws which make the Catholic religion that of the majority of Frenchmen, while proclaiming the freedom of other forms of worship, and making marriage a civil institution, cannot be applied to Rome. Assuredly their Excellencies the Cardinals Barbano, Marini, Antonelli, Bofondi, and Mertel, whom the Holy Father has selected to sketch out the basis of a general codification of the civil laws, have with their vast knowledge of law too lofty a sentiment of Christian dignity not to preserve rigorously all those elements which the wisdom of the Church has implanted in the Roman manners. After all, is it then so necessary to the happiness of peoples that they should be subjected to the lever of identical laws, and does not the beauty of their collective effect result from the variety of their customs?

As for the secularisation, it can never happen, such as reformers now demand it, by absorbing the sacerdotal element. The priesthood is seated on the throne. Its two-fold power is only divisible into two parts by abstraction; in fact, it is one. It is like that of a King, in which the civil and military powers do not admit of separation. In 1846 the number of ecclesiastical functionaries—I do not mean of priests, but of men wearing the garb of the Roman court and observing celibacy—was 124 out of 6,854 laymen; in other words, was 1 in 55. For the last three years this number of 124 has diminished, and it is, at an opportune time, to undergo still further retrenchments. Can any one fail to interpret rightly the intentions of those who find this not enough?

Popular Sympathy in England with the Pope.—Preparations are in progress by the Catholic Aid Associations for an aggregate meeting in London of the Roman Catholics of Great Britain to adopt an address to the Pope. The meeting is expected to take place in January, as soon as London fills, and all the Catholic peers are expected to be present, as well as a large number of the professional and mercantile classes, together with several delegates from the provincial Catholic meetings.

Cardinal Wiseman gone to Rome.—His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop, attended by his secretary, the Very Rev. Mgr. Searle, the Rev. J. L. Patterson, and Dr. Munk, physician to His Eminence, left London on Wednesday last, November 30, en route for Rome.

We are informed that the Very Rev. Edward Hearn, D.D. and V.G., continues Acting Vicar-General during the absence of the Cardinal Archbishop.

We are happy to learn that His Eminence's health had exhibited decided signs of improvement prior to his departure.

[London Register, Dec. 3d.

Address of Sympathy from the Diocese of Westminster with the Holy Father.—On Tuesday last the clergy of the diocese of Westminster assembled in considerable numbers at the Church of the Assumption, Warwick-street, Regent-street, for the purpose of agreeing to an address to be presented to His Holiness. The Very Rev. Dr. Hearn, Vicar-General of the diocese of Westminster, presided. A letter was read from the Cardinal Archbishop stating the regret his Eminence experienced at not being able to be present, assuring the clergy of his cordial sympathy with the object of the meeting, and that his first duty on arriving at Rome will be to lay the address at the feet of His Holiness. The address (which has since been engrossed on vellum, and beautifully illuminated) was unanimously agreed to, and signed by all present. An affectionate address to His Eminence, expressing a fervent hope that he will soon return with restored health, was also proposed and adopted unanimously on Tuesday. We have been favored with copies of the addresses, which will be found elsewhere.

ECCLESIASTICAL MISCELLANY.

The Rev. Dr. Russell, President of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, has been elected coadjutor Bishop of Down and Connor.

The following are the precise terms in which The Giornale di Roma alludes to the Papal Reforms: "Many journals have spoken of concessions, or reforms as they call them, about to be effected by the Holy Father in favor of his subjects, and have sometimes been led into exaggerations, and sometimes at least into mistakes, certainly with malicious intent, in their assertions."

Mgr. Desprez, recently named Archbishop of Toulouse, France, has just made his official entry into that city.

The last accounts from Cochin China state that at Segon the fete of the French Emperor on the 15th August was celebrated with much pomp. A church, built by the exertions of Mgr. Lefebvre, Bishop of Isauropolis, was consecrated on the occasion, and Divine service celebrated in it for the first time. The erection of the church had produced a great impression on the natives, inasmuch as it is a clear indication that the French intend to remain there permanently. It was believed that the mortal remains of the Bishop of Adran, who died in 1799, would be deposited in the church. In addition to the opening of the new church, a school for native children had been established in the town by the French missionaries, and seemed likely to obtain success.

The Giornale di Roma says: "On the afternoon of the 21st, the Pope went unexpectedly to the Cemetery of Callisto, on the right of the Villa Appia, and descended into the crypt of the virgin and martyr Sainte Cecile, and prayed before her image—an image which has withstood the vicissitudes of eleven centuries. His Holiness prayed on the very spot where the venerated remains were buried so long before they were placed in the tomb prepared for them by order of the Pontiff Urban. The Pope, who was accompanied by some members of the Commission of Sacred Archeology, examined the whole of the crypt with great attention."

A Paris letter in The Nord says: "The presence of Mgr. Sacconi, the Papal Nuncio, at Compiegne, and the terms of the warning given to The Opinion Nationale for its article against the temporal power of the Roman See, seem to warrant the statement that a more friendly feeling has arisen between the French Cabinet and the Court of Rome.- During Mgr. Sacconi's stay at Compiegne he has come, it is said, to an understanding with the Emperor as to the conditions on which the Pope will enter the Congress.

Marshal Ney.—Michel was born at Sarralouis, January 16th, 1769. His father was an ordinary astisan, who had sense enough to give his son a tolerably good education. In his youth the future Prince of Moscow was a notary's clerk. At seventeen years of age he joined a regiment of Hussars; and when the Revolution broke out he at once became a subofficer. In 1796 he was adjutant-general, and seized every opportunity to display his indomitable energy, his matchless cool courage, his utter contempt of danger, and, above all, the prompt military genius which he possessed in an uncommon degree. He served under Bonaparte in the glorious Italian campaign, and on returning from Egypt the first Consul caused him to marry a friend of Hortense Beauharnais, and showed him singular honor in other respects. When Napoleon became Emperor, Ney became second on the list of newly-created marshals. In 1805 he led the sixth corps of the army against the Austrians, and earned his title of Duke of Elchingen by his brilliant conduct at the battle of that name. At Jena and Friedland he won his name of "Bravest of the Brave," and Napoleon himself emphatically confirmed the surname. Much has been written concerning the comparative valor of Ney and Murat. An able writer, author of "Hints to a Soldier of Service," speaking of these two illustrious captains, observes, that "the difference in their respective claims to military superiority was remarkable. Murat, with glorious audacity, at the head of his noble cavalry, conspicuous by his white-plumed cap, and found always where the contest was hottest, won, even from his wild opponents (the Cossack guard), their boundless admiration; while Ney, in ruin and defeat, was greatest; as, half buried in a snow-wreath, he examined his maps, and calmly, when all beside despaired, pricked the route out that saved to France the *debris* of her magnificent army. To which of these unequalled soldiers should the palm of moral courage be awarded? To him of Moscow undoubtedly." Ney served in Spain until recalled to take part in the fatal Russian campaign of 1812, yet this very campaign proved the crowning glory of the great marshal. His conduct was literally sublime. Valor and grand military qualities for once were united in absolute perfection. In one of the battles during the retreat he found his little band of 6,000 opposed to Kutusoff's whole army of 80,000. The Russian general sent a flag of truce, and summoned him to surrender, but Ney replying, "a French marshal never surrenders!" the battle began by a terrible fire of musketry from the Russians. During the fight Ney himself several times led on 2,000 men against 80,000, and returned the fire of an immense artillery with only six pieces. Though obliged to fall back, he succeeded to hold out till dark, under cover of which he effected his escape by a circuitous route. We believe it was on this occasion that the Emperor, who, with the rest of the army, had given up Ney for lost, exclaimed, on hearing of his safety, "I have two hundred millions in my treasury, and I would have given them all for Ney." Leynardier has a brief passage, as striking as it is literally true: "The conduct of Ney during this terrible retreat was one episode of sublime devotion, of incredible bravery; it lasted forty days and forty nights. During all this time, Ney, a musket or a sword in hand, general and soldier at the same time, provoked by innumerable troops, always beaten and always returning to the charge, in the midst of the most awful trials with which an angry heaven ever afflicted an army, Ney was always the last fighting, and more than a hundred times risked his life to save that of others * * * Admirably as was the unconquerable bravery of Ney during this fatal retreat, his solicitude for the miserable soldiers was yet grander. Amidst scenes of death, of despair, and of affliction, he encouraged the one, he stimulated the other, recalling to all their past glories, and showing them as the goal of this life of fatigues and dangers, France, the object of their ardent vows." The Emperor created Ney Prince of Moskwa as a reward, or, at least, an acknowledgment of his priceless services. The desperate efforts Ney made in defence of his own falling Emperor during 1813 and 1814 are well known. All in vain: the star of Napoleon had set for ever in the snows of Russia. The one great error of Ney's life now was consummated. He swore fidelity to the Bourbon monarch; he promised to give proofs of his loyalty whenever occasion should arise; he inspired confidence, and was rewarded with a cross, a peerage, and several high military appointments, including the command of the sixth corps of the army. A few months passed, and Napoleon, comet-like, landed from Elba. All Ney's devotion for his old master was resuscitated. In a fit of unconscious enthusiam he cast to the wind all his vows of fidelity to the King of France, and joined the invader heart and soul. Ney fought with all his natural gallantry at Waterloo, and led on the Old Guards—to their destruction. He subsequently sought refuge—being proscribed—at the house of a lady related to him, residing at the Chateau de Bessonis, in the Department of Lot. She concealed him; but some of her visitors saw in her saloon the magnificent Egyptian sable, adorned with precious jewels, which Bonaparte had presented to him on his marriage. This led to his arrest by the police. His trial, condemnation and execution are matters of universal history. All things considered, the Bourbons would have acted wisely to have pardoned such a man as Ney. They injured their own cause very much by his execution, which has been deplored to this day throughout France, and by every man of the army of which he was the idol. A few years ago a grand monument was erected to him at Paris, and opened and consecrated with all the pomp that the army and the church could confer.

Maps of the Moon.—The moon is, in Beer and Madler's works, no copy of the the earth; the absence of seas, rivers, atmosphere, vapors, and seasons, bespeaks the absence of "the busy haunts of men"; indeed, if all terrestrial vitality, unless it be that of an insect or reptile. Whatever may be the features of the inverted hemisphere, which, as Gruithuisen and Hansen have suggested, may exist under other relations, on this side we perceive but an alternation of level deserts and craggy wilderness, all barren, and cold, and dead. The hope which cheered on Gruithuisen and others, of discovering the footsteps of human intelligenee, must be abandoned. If it should hereafter be found—and it is not impossible—that the lunar surface is habitable in some way of its own, we have reason to suppose that, where the conditions of life are so extremely dissimilar, its traces would be as undecipherable by our experience as a brief inscription in a character utterly unknown. We ought not, in fact, to be surprised at such a difference between bodies belonging to distinct classes. It would have been unreasonable to have looked for a duplicate of a primary planet in its attendant; and, waving any disappointment from this cause, we shall find the moon a wonderful object of study. It presents to us a surface convulsed, upturned, and desolated by forces of the highest activity, the result of whose earliest outbreaks remain, not like those of the earth, levelled by the fury of tempests and smoothed by the flow of waters, but undegraded from their primitive sharpness even to the present hour. The ruggedness of the details, we are assured, becomes more evident with each increase of optical power, and we cannot doubt that we look upon the unchanged results of those gigantic operations which have stereotyped their record on nearly every region of the lunar globe.

A Persian philosopher being asked by what method he had acquired so much knowledge, answered, "By not being prevented by shame from asking questions when I was ignorant."

Louis XIV was presented with an epitaph on Moliere by an indifferent poet. "I would rather," said his Majesty, "that Moliere had brought me yours."

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

here is color, but no bread; shape, but no bread; size, but no bread. This is done not by the laws of natural philosophy, but by the Master of natural philosophy Himself. Will you believe the glass and not believe Him?

When the Holy Ghost descended upon the Apostles in the form of tongues of fire, were they tongues and was it fire? No, they had the appearance of tongues and the appearance of fire, but the Holy Ghost was in reality there. If you were there you would argue thus: the doors I see are doors, the walls I see are walls, and the chairs I see are chairs, my eye is right, it does not deceive me, therefore the tongues I see are tongues. Yes, I say you are right in everything you see except the tongues, these are not tongues of fire they are only the appearance of tongues. Again, when John was baptizing Jesus in the Jordan, a dove appeared, light shone, and a voice was heard, saying: "This is my beloved Son in whom I am well pleased." Now following your line of argument you would have said this is the Jordan, the trees are right, the banks are right, the office of the eye was right, but don't depend on it too much, don't go too far. In reality that is the Holy Ghost! And when you see the priest on the altar raising the Host you say the altar I see is right, the candles are right, the windows are right, all the surroundings are right and my eye does not deceive me, therefore that is but bread. Yes, your eye is right, but only where it is not contradicted. We now proceed to your brilliant objection. When you leave the Host on the altar are the body and blood and bones there? Certainly. In that small particle? Certainly. The whole body of Christ? Certainly. You believe that? Yes. And that is the most glorious part of this mystery, because He said unless you eat my flesh and drink my blood you shall not have life in you. But not in the natural mode—in the sacramental mode. What do you mean by that? I mean that He is there whole and entire in a new mode of existence. I take you to a gasometer, and I get a lump of hard coal and I break it; I reduce it to a liquid—second mode of existence; I again reduce it to gaseous matter—third mode of existence; I light it and it becomes flame—fourth mode of existence. Here, then, we have it in four forms—hard coal, liquid coal, gaseous coal, and flaming coal. Some of these states are contradictory; the hard coal is palpable, but I put my hand in the gasometer and there is nothing there—it is darkness in the gasometer and light here. Now, if the coal under your feet has so many modes of existence, won't you allow Christ to take as many modes as He pleases. Can't the Second Person take as many modes as the Third Person? Fire if he like—tongues if he please. But observe, God always takes the mode suited to the thing to be done. When the Apostles met in that upper room He appeared as fire to warm them, and in the form of tongues that they might have the gift of speech in order to preach the Gospel, and when Christ was about to leave the world, foreseeing the trials they would have to encounter, what more natural than He would give Himself to them as food to strengthen them. As if I said, "Lord, we believe every word you say, but it appears so strange to believe that unless we eat your flesh we cannot have life everlasting." "Little knowledge," he answers. "Fool, do you think I have only one mode of existence; I have as many as I think proper; but because I would enter into you and change your very nature, I will give you my natural body as it was upon earth in a new mode you like best, bread and wine." I have a special name for this, I do not call this the mercy of God, but the kindness of Jesus, to tell us you must eat my flesh and drink my blood. So that the sacramental mode is the most beautiful that can be conceived. There is no other act of His that is so delightful, so generous, so kind. But, Sir, says my opponent, when you give the Host to one hundred communicants, are there a hundred Christs. Let me ask, when the Holy Ghost descended upon the Apostles in tongues of fire, were there twelve Holy Ghosts? No. Twelve tongues, twenty-four tongues, twenty-four thousand tongues, one Holy Ghost. One particle, a million of particles—one Christ. But he asks in triumph, could a dog consume your Host? Yes, certainly, and that is one of the reasons I believe it. I did not come here with my finger in my mouth to answer objections. I want you all, when you leave this church, to say that I did not shrink from any objection, that I raised up the very strongest that could be brought against this dogma and flittered it like a cobweb. Can a dog consume it? Decidedly. And can you still believe it? Yes. I call upon twelve physicians, surgeons, and I say: On your oaths, gentlemen, which is the stomach of a dog or vases of gold or silver the most difficult to make?—Beyond all question the stomach of a dog, none but a God could make it; it manufactures the food to sustain the whole structure; it is a splendid mechanical arrangement, far beyond the most elaborate work of man. Is there sin in the stomach of a dog? No, there is sin nowhere but in the heart of man. Now I come direct to the question. I ask the man who puts this question to me, Do you believe the crown of thorns was struck into the head of Christ? Was there not real blood on these thorns? and could not the dogs of Judea have licked this blood? They could. And will you for that reject the Saviour of the world? Why, it is the very reason we call Him the Messiah. He was buffeted, he was scourged, he was nailed to the cross for our redemption. Is not that the reason you call Him Christ, because he spilled His blood, and because the dogs of Judea could lick it up? Still more. Was not that the way He won your redemption?—was it not by that He became your Saviour? He received, it is said, about five hundred and sixty lashes at the Pillar, so that his flesh was thrown about and trampled under the feet of the multitude. Could the dogs have licked up? Yes. Was He nailed to the cross? Yes. Two nails in His sacred feet, two in His hands, and the spear was plunged into His sacred heart, and He poured out the last drop of His sacred blood. It ran down the cross upon the hill of Calvary, and it must have been trodden on and the dogs of Judea could have licked it up. And will you reject Him for that; or rather, will you not adore Him for that? No doubt the dogs could consume it; mind I do not say they did. We have no record that such a thing ever took place. Is that objection answered? You say it is. Then you ask what good is your doctrine more than ours? Where is the difference? The difference between the falsehood and the truth of the text—the difference between the truth of a dogma and the absence of a dogma—the difference between light and darkness. We who have believed this can say to the Saviour after death, I have lived upon your flesh and blood through life. If the head of a monarch stamped upon a coin makes it pass current through a country, then I have a right to be admitted, for your head is upon my heart, it reposes in my bosom; if that will stands, I am safe, for I am in that will, I have fulfilled the conditions. What is the difference you say? All the difference, between being in and out of the will.

When Christ was on this earth we saw only the humanity; we could not see the divinity through the veil of flesh, but we know it is there, for He walks upon the water and raises the dead to life. I know He is there, and that He is the God-Man. The poor man looks up when he sees the Host in my hands, but although he believes, he sees neither the humanity nor the divinity. This is one step further in faith. The sinner comes here with his mouth red with blasphemies, and he goes home penitent and purified. The father before whom his children cower in terror comes here; the bad husband too comes here, the social reprobate, the tyrant of the fireside, and he goes home a model of kindness and virtue. He brings the dead man here and he becomes alive. I don't see the humanity or the divinity but I know He is there, and is working miracles every day, by faith.

My dear Lord Archbishop, Reverend Clergy and beloved brethren: I have been longer on this subject than I intended; but this is a subject I never treat by halves. I would be giving scandal if I did. I never flinch from explaining the truth of God in this doctrine, the dearest, the most cherished, the hardest to be believed, and the best proved doctrine of the Church. If I were called upon to select one from the dogmas of the Church to defend I would chose this in preference to any other. In conclusion, let me say that I respect every man's opinions. If I ridiculed them he would shut up his heart against me, and I would be but losing time that might be better employed in convincing him. I have but a few words more to say. How often have I preached for little orphans! I never thought I should preach for them in New York in the presence of your revered Archbishop. I am told that there are eight hundred of those little ones; that they are well taught, well fed, well cared for. I have a better advocate than myself—the Infant Jesus lying in the manger. If you were a class less educated than you are, I would employ the artifices of eloquence to woo you. If you were less intelligent, I would find figures of rhetoric to deceive you into charity. I shall do neither, because I have a higher advocate, the hands of the Infant Jesus hold out mine in an appeal to you this day for these little ones. I do not say you owe anything, but I do expect that on this occasion you will be more than usually liberal and generous.

After a brief but warm eulogy on the Sisters of Charity, he closed with a still more earnest appeal on behalf of the orphans.

Obituary.

MRS. P. H. CAREY.

It was with feelings of the sincerest regret that we saw the announcement in the daily papers of the death of the estimable and accomplished wife of an old and respected friend and fellow member of the press of this city, Mr. P. Carey. It was our pleasure to have been acquainted with the deceased lady, and we now add our humble testimony to the high tribute which has been paid to her memory by the large number of friends who had learned to esteem her for her virtues as a wife and a mother. We sincerely sympathise with the bereaved husband in his great affliction.

A solemn requiem Mass was celebrated for the repose of the soul of the deceased on Friday, the 16th inst., by very Rev. Mr. McCarron, in St. Mary's Church. It was attended by a numerous concourse of friends, among whom were a large number of clergymen, many members of the press, and several members of the bench and the bar. *Requiescat in pace.*

JOHN MANNING, ESQ.

Died on Friday, the 23d inst., John Manning, Esq., in the 60th year of his age.

The deceased was long and favorably known in this city as a man of great integrity of character, and was respected by all who were acquainted with him. He was a kind husband and a devoted father, charitable to the orphans and to the poor. At the time of his decease he was Comptroller of the Emigrants' Savings Bank.

On Monday morning, the 26th inst., a solemn High Mass of Requiem was celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral for the repose of his soul. The Very Rev. Mr. Starrs officiated as celebrant, assisted by Rev. Messrs. McEvoy and Woods as Deacon and Sub-Deacon, Rev. Mr. McNierney officiating as Master of Ceremonies.

The Most Rev. Archbishop and many of the clergy were in the sanctuary during the service. At the end of the Mass his Grace made a few appropriate remarks, and afterwards performed absolution. The remains of the deceased were interred in the family vault under the Cathedral. *Requiescat in pace.*

SACRED CONCERT AT THE CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, EAST FOURTEENTH ST.—A Sacred Concert will be given in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Fourteenth street near Avenue A, on Sunday evening, Jan. 1, 1860. Those who were at the Concert already given in the church, surpassed by none ever given in this city may feel assured that the concert of next Sunday will not disappoint their very highest expectations; of this all who can appreciate the unrivaled style of Mr. Wm. Berge must be convinced. It is he who has furnished the plan of this splendid organ. He superintended its construction, nor is there any one more capable of displaying its power, its various and exquisite sounds; were there no other inducements whatever but his brilliant performances on this splendid instrument—that alone will be an enjoyment rarely experienced; but an additional attraction will be given to this Sacred Concert by his being aided by the choir of St. Francis Xavier's Church, a full chorus of the Mendelssohn Union, by Solos of Mr. Appy, who was solo violinist of Jenny Lind in her tour through America. The pleasure and delight that no doubt will be enjoyed at this Sacred Concert may have the effect of effacing from the hearts and memories of many the sorrows and disappointments of the year then just elapsed, and replace them by more cheering and brighter hopes for the new year. The concert will commence at 8 o'clock P. M. precisely. Doors open at half-past 7 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at Mr. Smyth's, 247 First avenue; Mr. Dowds, Eighteenth street near Seventh avenue; at Mr. Smith's book store, Sixth avenue between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, and at the church. Those who wish reserved seats can have them by applying at the church before Sunday, or at the door on the night of the Concert. Reserved seats $1.

ALARM OF FIRE IN ST. PETER'S CHURCH—St. Peter's Church was beautifully decorated on Christmas morning with wreaths and artificial flowers, interspersed with clusters of wax candles, but unfortunately the decorations and draperies were in too close proximity to the lights and caught fire. Rev. Mr. Quinn, the pastor, was kneeling inside the altar rails, and as the flames mounted up and wreathed the Tabernacle he sprang upon the altar and endeavored to extinguish the flames. His light cambric surplice caught fire and had it not been for the prompt exertions of the sexton and others he might have been seriously injured. We are happy to say that the reverend gentleman escaped unhurt.

SINGULAR ILLUSTRATION OF INSTINCT.—The surprising faculty of vultures in discovering carrion has been a subject of much speculation as to whether it be dependent on their power of sight or scent. It is not, however, more mysterious than the unerring certainty and rapidity with which some of the minor animals, and more especially insects, in warm climates, congregate around the offal on which they feed. Circumstanced as they are, they must be guided towards their object mainly, if not exclusively, by the sense of smell; but that which excites astonishment is the small amount of odor which seems to suffice for the purpose; the subtlety and rapidity with which it traverses and impregnates the air, and the keen and quick perception with which it is taken up by the organs of these creatures. The instance of scavenger beetles has been alluded to; the promptitude with which they discern the existence of matter suited to their purposes, and the speed with which they hurry to it in all directions, often from distances as extraordinary, proportionably, as those traversed by the eye of the vulture. In the instance of a dying elephant, life was barely extinct, when the flies, of which not one was visible but a moment before, arrived in clouds, and blackened the body by their multitude; scarcely an instant was allowed to elapse for the commencement of decomposition; no odor of putrefaction could be discovered by us, who stood close by; yet some peculiar smell of mortality, simultaneously with parting breath, must have summoned them to the feast. Ants exhibit an instinct equally surprising. I have sometimes covered up a particle of refined sugar on the centre of a polished table, and counted the number of minutes that would elapse before it was fastened on by the small black ants of Ceylon, and a line formed to lower it safely to the floor. Here was a substance, which, to our apprehension at least, is altogether iodonous, and yet the quick sense of smell must have been the only conductor of the ants. It has been observed of those fishes which travel overland, on the evaporation of the ponds in which they live, that they invariably march in the direction of the nearest water, and even when captured and placed on the floor of a room, their efforts to escape are always made towards the same point. Is the sense of smell sufficient to account for this display of instinct in them, or is it aided by special organs in the case of others?

DR. NICHOLS' LECTURES ON CATHOLICITY AND PROTESTANTISM.—The following series of Lectures is now in course of publication:—

I. The History of the Holy Catholic Church.
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Each Lecture makes a neat pamphlet of seventy pages; and they are furnished at the rate of 15 for $1, 50 for $3, 100 for $5, sent by mail, post-paid, either of one Lecture or the series. Nearly thirty thousand have already been ordered for gratuitous distribution. The first three are issued, and the other two are in press and will soon be ready. Address T. L. NICHOLS, M. D., New York.

TO OUR PROTESTANT FRIENDS.

The Christmas Holidays are approaching. A Catholic Bible, a Prayer Book, or work on Catholic devotion, is very suitable and always acceptable by your Catholic friends as a Holiday Gift.

ROBERT CODDINGTON'S old established Book Store, No. 366 Bowery, one door above Fourth street,

is the best place in the city to make your selections from. He keeps constantly on sale a great variety of Catholic articles, such as Crosses, Medals, in gold and silver; Rosary Beads, besides a great variety of Fancy Articles, Miscellaneous and Children's Books, &c., which he disposes of at very low prices. n19 4t

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TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES, GAMES, BOOKS. Paper Dolls and Houses, Fruit for Christmas Trees, Statues of the Blessed Virgin and Crucifixes in Porcelain, Military Caps for Young America. Swords, Dominoes, Playing Cards, Motto Paper and Verses, Box Toys, Villages and Towns, Castles, Menageries, Nine Pins, Tea Sets, Infantry and cavalry, Transparent Slates, Paint Boxes, Noah's Arks, Grace Hoops, Tool Boxes, and a thousand other articles, selling at very low prices during the Holiday season, at ROBERT CODDINGTON'S very cheap store, 366 Bowery, one door above Fourth street.

☞ The METROPOLITAN RECORD is always for sale at Robert Coddington's Book Store, 366 Bowery, one door above Fourth street, delivered in any part of the city at six cents per copy. News dealers supplied.

A SPECIAL CARD.—RECORD readers will note that HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 BOWERY, has greatly reduced the prices of English, Medallion, Velvet, Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Druggets, Shades, and Oil Cloths, far below any quoted in this city. oct5 3m

☞ The Very Rev. Dr. CAHILL will deliver Four Lectures on ASTRONOMY in the Academy of Music, New York, during the first week in next January.

The evenings will be TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th.

KILLING A CROCODILE.

One Thursday, when our treasure amounted to ten sous, and the children had a holiday, I provided myself with ammunition, and started in company with Charles, a young French gentleman and a keen sportsman, to shoot wild turkeys on the picturesque banks of the Medina. After beating the bushes and copsewood, to the utter destruction of our clothes and hands, we failed to start a single bird. Seeing this, my companion directed his attention to coveys of partridges, which whizzed by us at every step. I continued my way along the river's edge, picking my steps with great caution, lest I should tread on rattlesnakes or *congos*—hideous black serpents, extremely dangerous, which abound in the neighborhood of watercourses. I arrived at length at a bend of the river where the water calmly reposed under the shadow of enormous fig trees. Athwart the foliage the sun's rays glided the particolored water-lilies, which formed the framework of this sparkling mirror. The chase was soon forgotten, and while I stood admiring this lovely spot, the leaves of the water-lilies were agitated, and I observed them disappear, and form, as it were, a pathway under the water. It at once occurred to me that some large fish was taking his promenade through this delicious aquatic garden, when suddenly I recognised the bony, dark brown back of a crocodile.

In general, when I apprehended even an imaginary danger, my first impulse is to avoid it; nevertheless, should any useful object be attained by confronting it, my second impulse brings me into its presence; hence I resolved on killing this amphibious creature, with a view to increase our stock of provisions. Being provided with small shot only, I charged the gun heavily with it, in the fervent hope that the animal would turn the side of his head towards me. I raised the gun to my shoulder, and stood ready to fire. But whether it was ill-luck, or that the crocodile suspected danger, the fact is, he only exposed the front of his head. At length, however, he did make the desired move. I fired, and the animal disappeared under the water. Have I missed him? No. Something comes up to the surface of the water. I leaped for joy on perceiving that it was the crocodile's belly. In truth, I was very proud. This animal is so hideous that I had no pity for him. I called out to my companion with all my strength. He at the same moment was hurling anathemas against my shot, the report of which had frightened some partridges which he had kept in view for the last quarter of an hour. Still, fearing that some accident had occurred, he ran towards me in all haste, and entered into all my delight at the sight of this enormous piece of game, which floated like a quantity of wood on the surface of the water. Still our task was only half done; it remained for us to secure the prize. The river, on issuing from the basin, became very narrow and rapid. Our enormous prey floated down with the current, very slowly to be sure, but should it once reach this narrow spot, it was entirely lost to us. The basin was very deep, so that we durst not venture in, as neither of us could swim; and although at the place where the river entered, it was shallow enough, yet there was danger of being carried into the deep water beyond our depth by the strength of the current. Quite undecided as to how we should manage and filled with disagreeable misgivings, we followed the motion of the crocodile with anxious minds. Fortunately, a tree which floated down before it, arrived crosswise, having encountered some obstacle at the point were the river issues from the basin, stopped, and arrested the motion of the crocodile. Time was thus afforded to consider what was best to be done.

I recollected that there was a farm-house on the other side of the river, about half a mile distant from us. I resolved, therefore, to cross the river with my clothes on, a task of no small difficulty, a dangerous one too, as I was up to my arm-pits in water. Having reached the farm house I found no one there, and retraced my steps quite out of sorts. The second passage of the river was even more dangerous than the first, and I was nigh falling into a hole, into which the water flung itself with tremendous fury. What was to be done now? We cut a long thick *liane*, which was to be our harpoon, and having advanced into the water up to the waist, I cast it over the crocodile's back (for by this time his back was again uppermost), and we by this means drew him to the bank. All at once his tail commenced to lash our legs. Off we set at the top of our speed, uttering cries of horror the while. We fancied that those jaws of eighteen inches, and armed with sixty-seven long sharp teeth, were at our heels. At length we stopped, "Sure as a gun," said I, "he is dangerously wounded, and these movements of the tail are either the last convulsions of expiring life, or merely the agitation of the water which we set in motion." This tail, too, was to me a subject of serious reflection. Report said it was excellent for culinary purposes; it would serve, therefore, to save, in a very satisfactory way, our provisions of dried and smoked meat. Having recharged my pistol and rifle, we returned, but the crocodile had not moved. I fired point blank into his eye, and under the shoulder, not indeed without trembling a little. He was dead at last, there could be no doubt about it now. In length he measured ten feet, and in circumference, round the middle of the carcase, four feet. He was a little too heavy to be carried by two men. We therefore abandoned him for the moment, half plunged in the water and mud, with his belly turned up to the sun, and off we started for Castroville, to procure assistance and announce our victory. Although crocodiles are not rare in the Medina, still they are very seldom killed. The news caused quite a sensation in the town. A wagon set out without delay, followed by a veritable procession as uproarious and as gay as one can well imagine. The distance was six miles. It required six men to put the animal into the wagon. Although killed in the morning, it did not reach our garden until the evening. On opening it, we found in the stomach two stones as large as a fist, six others as large as hens' eggs, besides a quantity of pebbles. Add to this seven or eight entire lobsters. The cooking of it was a real *fete*. It is only the fleshy portions of the tail that are eaten. We distributed it liberally. The flesh did not strike me as well flavored. It was but too evident that the animal had lain in the mud during the hottest part of the day. There also emanated from it a powerful odor of musk, which got into our heads, and destroyed our appetites. This odor remained in our clothes for more than a week afterwards.

[Missionary Adventures in Texas and Mexico, by the Abbe Domeneck.

EARLY DISCOVERY OF THE POWERS OF STEAM.—Miss Costello, in a late work, transcribes the following interesting letter, written by Marion de Lorme from Paris, February, 1641: "I, according to your express desire, am doing the honors of Paris to your English lord, the Marquis of Worcester, and I carry him about, or rather he carries me, from curiosity to curiosity, choosing always the most grave and serious, speaking very little, listening with extreme attention, and fixing on those whom he interrogates two large blue eyes, which seem to pierce to the very center of their thoughts. He is remarkable for never being satisfied with any explanations which are given him, and he never sees things in the light in which they are shown him. You may judge of this by a visit we made together to Bicetre, where he imagined he had discovered a genius in a madman. If this madman had not been actually raving, I verily believe your marquis would have entreated his liberty, and have carried him off to London, in order to hear his extravagances, from morning till night, at his ease. We were crossing the court of the mad-house, and I, more dead than alive with fright, kept close to my companion's side, when a frightful face appeared behind some immense bars, and a hoarse voice exclaimed, 'I am not mad! I am not mad! I have made a discovery which would enrich the country that adopted it.' 'What has he discovered?' I asked of our guide. 'Oh!' he answered, shrugging his shoulders, 'something trifling enough; you would never guess it; it is the use of the steam of boiling water.' I began to laugh. 'This man, continued the keeper, 'is named Solomon de Caus; he came from Normandy four years ago, to present to the King a statement of the wonderful effects that might be produced from his invention. To listen to him, you would imagine that with steam you could navigate ships, move carriages—in fact, there is no end to the miracles which, he insists on it, could be performed. The Cardinal sent the madman away without listening to him. Solomon de Caus, far from being discouraged, followed the Cardinal wherever he went, with the most determined perseverance, who, tired of finding him forever in his path, and annoyed to death with his folly, ordered him to be shut up in Bicetre, where he has now been three years and a half, and where, as you hear, he calls out to every visitor that he is not mad, but that he has made a valuable discovery. He has even written a book on the subject, which I have here.' Lord, Worcester, who had listened to this account with much interest, after reflecting a time, asked for the book, of which, after having read several pages, he said, 'This man is not mad. In my country, instead of shutting him up, he would have been rewarded. Take me to him, for I should like to ask him some questions.' He was accordingly conducted to his cell, but after a time he came back sad and thoughtful. 'He is indeed mad now,' said he; 'misfortune and captivity have alienated his reason, but it is you who have to answer to his madness; when you cast him into that cell you confined the greatest genius of his age.' After this we went away, and since that time he has done nothing but talk of Solomon de Caus."

THE CARBON WE USE.—Carbon is a great friend to us. As coal we burn it; as a diamond we polish, and cherish, and parade it to the longing multitude that owns no diamonds; as lamp-black we paint, and print, and make black sealing-wax with it; as charcoal we burn it, purify our drinking water, preserve our meat, and form it into wonderful dentifrices of magical effect; as plumbago—carbon and iron—we use it for black lead pencils and for blacking stoves; as carbonic acid it gives to champagne all its sparkle, to soda-water all its refreshment, and to bottled beer and beer in the wood, its body and its head. It is to carbonic acid that certain "hard" limestone waters owe their life and freshness and delicious coolness; while it is the absence of this that makes boiled water insipid, stale beer dead, and some "soft" water disagreeable to the taste. As carbonic acid gas, our friend the typical coal feeds plants and poisons men. This gas is the terrible "chokedamp" of the mine, as carburetted hydrogen is the "fire-damp." Sulphuretted hydrogen is a gas which decaying organic matter gives off; but in a very minute degree, else not a living thing could continue to exist; 1-250th of it, with common air, would kill a horse, if breathed; so that we cannot have very much of it even in the most stagnant and marshy pool in the forest; however, quite enough very often to create disease and chronic sickliness, if constantly inhaled. But we have not done yet with carbon. As the carbonate of ammonia of commerce, it passes into our rooms under the name of hartshorn, helping to revive the fainting spirit, while chloride of lime purifies the air; and in all the india-rubber, gutta percha, and caoutchouc, to be obtained from *Ficus elastica, Isonandra gutta, Hevea caoutchouc*, and others, hydrocarbon is present. No naptha exists without it, whether found native, as in Italy, Persia, India, &c., or obtained by distillation from coal. Oil of turpentine is also a hydrocarbon; so are oil of lemons, of orange peel, of bergamot, orange flowers, sabine, parsley, pepper, cubebs, &c.; so is camphor; so is all the tar series—creosote, or wood tar, paraffine, coal oil, and resin gases—all these are hydrocarbonic; while hydrocianic acid, commonly called prussic acid, yields, as its chemical compounds, carbon, nitrogen, and hydrogen; or cyanogen and hydrogen, according to chemical modes of speech.

☞ We would call the attention of our readers to the removal of Messrs. Harris & Co., Agents for the Peruvian Syrup, which will be seen by reference to their advertisement in another column.

FACETIÆ.

OLD GENT.—Waiter.

WAITER.—Yes, sir!

OLD GENT.—Basin of soup, rare!

WAITER.—On a fork, sir, or in a paper?

OLD GENT.—Tie it in my handkerchief, and don't break the edge.

[Exit waiter in search of to-morrow's paper.]

ARTIFICIAL MEMORY.—A humorous comment on this system was made by a waiter at a hotel where Feingle dined after having given his lecture on artificial memory. A few minutes after the professor left the table the waiter entered with uplifted hands and eyes, exblaiming, "Well, I declare, the memory-man has forgotten his umbrella."

SLOW AND SURE.—A gentleman who recently traveled over a certain railroad, which it might excite jealousy to mention by name, declared his opinion that it is the safest road in the country, as the superintendent keeps a boy running ahead of the trains to drive off the calves and sheep!

About sixty years ago the end of the world was expected in the United States. A total eclipse of the sun betokened the event. Congress happened to be sitting, and two or three members proposed an adjournment. An old member rose up: "Mr. Chairman," he said, "we are told that our duties are always imminent. Some in this house are afraid that the last day is come—it may be they are right; but as our duties never cease, instead of moving that the House adjourn, as we cannot see in this darkness to do business, I move that candles be brought in, and that we proceed to the order of the day."

"What do you know of the defendant, Mr. Thompson?" asked the counsel of a witness. "Do you consider him a good musician?" "On that point I wish to be particular," replied Thompson. "I don't wish to insinuate that Mr. Slopes is not a good musician. Not at all. But I could not help observing that after he commenced playing on the clarionet, a sawfiler who lived next door left home and has never since been heard of!"

When George IV. (then Prince of Wales) was walking in the garden of Christ Church with the dean, Dr. Cyril Jackson, the shoe of the prince coming untied, he said, "Dean, tie my shoe." The dean made no reply, on which the prince repeated the request, when the dean, kneeling down, untied and tied his own shoe, saying, "Prince, it is my duty to teach you—not to wait upon you."

During a late election canvass a dentist was making an excellent speech. A low fellow belonging to the other party interrupted him with the question, "What do you charge to pull out a tooth?" "I will pull all your teeth for a shilling, and your nose into the bargain," replied the speaker.

A man was heard to mutter, as King Louis XVIII. passed at Versailles, "Go, fat pig," and was immediately arrested. "Fool," said the fat sovereign to the officer, "who has given you the right to think that such words could be addressed to me?"

A man was lately brought before a magistrate charged with stealing a dead sheep; the magistrate discharged the complaint, observing that there was no such thing, as when a sheep died it became mutton.

"The least said the soonest mended," does not refer to one's shirt, when it wants repairing; for if one says ever so little about it, you will not find it any the sooner mended for all that.

"You had better ask for manners than money," said a finely-dressed gentleman to a beggar boy who had asked for alms. "I asked for what I thought you had the most of," was the boy's reply.

Mrs. Partington told Bemus the other day in confidence, that a young man had committed infanticide by blowing his brains up in a state of delirium tremendous, and the coroner was holding a conquest over his remains.

What is the difference between an oriental fire-place and the largest ship in the world? One is an Eastern grate and the other the Great Eastern.

A glass of soda-water was offered to a country lad, who rejected it with the greatest indignation. "Do you think I am a salamander," said he, "to drink water biling hot?"

A young lady was recently asked how she could possibly afford, in these hard times, to take music lessons. "Oh," said she, "I confine myself to the lowest notes."

The oddest mnemonic cursosity is, that a woman, who never knows her own age, knows in less than half an hour that of all her female friends.

"Ma, do you know why horses don't wear hats?" "No, Johnny." "Because it would give them a *hoss-tile* appearance."

Some sharpers seem to act upon the assumption that if they cheat a poor fellow out of his land, he has no *ground* for complaint.

A rascally old bachelor says a man frequently admits that he was in the wrong, but a woman never—she was only "mistaken."

If forty-nine inches make an *ell*, how many ells make an *el*-ephant?

METROPOLITAN RECORD.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK.

JOHN MULLALY.....Editor and Proprietor.

It is the object of this Journal to supply the Catholic portion of the community with all the important and interesting news of the Catholic world, and particularly with information in regard to events and occurrences connected with the Church in the United States. Its readers are also duly informed of the progress of events in the secular as well as the religious world.

Due care and attention is given to the Literary Department, and new publications reviewed or noticed, as their character and pretensions may deserve.

The editorial columns are devoted to a discussion of the prominent topics of the day, and all other subjects that properly come within the scope of such a journal. No part is taken in political controversy, nor in the disputes between partizan politicians.

The business department is carried on with that strict attention to all its details, without which no paper can expect to succeed, no matter how liberally supported, or how ably conducted; and all the business transactions of the establishment are conducted on a cash basis.

This journal is published weekly at No. 871 Broadway, and delivered to city and mail subscribers on the following terms:

Price per year served by carrier..... ..$3 00
Price per year served by mail..... 2 50
Price per copy, for six copies or more.... 2 00

To Canadian subscribers THE RECORD is served for $3 per year, as there is an advance of fifty cents in the postage; while to subscribers in Ireland it will be $3 50, for the same reason.

The advertising rates are as follows:
To transient advertisers....12½ cents per line.
To yearly advertisers..... 5 cents per line.

No paper will be sent till the receipt of the subscription.

Postmasters who may act as agents for THE RECORD in the various towns and villages throughout the United States, will be allowed twenty per cent. On forwarding the amount, deducting fifty cents from each subscription, a receipt will be sent by return of mail to the address stated.

Any person who sends us ten subscribers will receive the paper gratuitously for one year.

All orders and communications should be addressed to the Editor, No. 871 Broadway.

☞ This paper is published solely by JOHN MULLALY, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 31, 1859.

Circular of the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York.

TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF OUR DIOCESE, HEALTH AND BENEDICTION:

From the period of our appointment as Bishop of New York, We were impressed with the great advantage, if not the absolute necessity, of having a Catholic paper which might be the medium of public communication between Us and the Clergy and Faithful of our Diocese. It is true the Diocese was at that period much more widely extended than it is at present, and, it is equally true that, in consequence of this, opportunities for personal intercourse with the Clergy and the Laity have become much more frequent. Still, for many reasons, We are induced to recognize, as We hereby do, the "METROPOLITAN RECORD," owned and published by Mr. JOHN MULLALY, as the official organ of our Diocese. We do this on conditions which it is proper that you should all know, namely, that this paper shall not at any time identify itself with any political party in the United States. It is to be supported as a merely Catholic paper, although there is no restraint with regard to general news or questions of public interest, whether in Europe, or America, but we deem it altogether inexpedient to blend two elements so essentially disconnected as religion and politics in the same journal. We maintain that every reader is bound in conscience to be informed, as well as circumstances will permit, of what are the true principles on which the welfare of the whole country may best be supported, but it is not necessary that he should receive his training or bias from such a paper as the METROPOLITAN RECORD, the chief aim of which is, to be a medium for the communication of religious and general intelligence to its patrons. We are always pleased and grateful when papers professing to be of a political character, and oftentimes published by those who are inimical to our Faith, speak of our religion and of our conduct in terms of candor and of kindness.

The METROPOLITAN RECORD has been already one year in existence, and during that period it has appeared to us as having been conducted with talent, industry, and enterprize. We have not seen anything in its pages which any parent might not allow to pass under the eyes of his children. Its matter has been varied, interesting, and on a great many points instructive also. No doubt with time it will develope these qualities in a still higher degree; but it is only as a purely and exclusively Catholic paper that we recommend it to your patronage, and that we shall use it as the vehicle of communication with you on any question of public interest on which it may be necessary for us to write. Its great value will depend on its adherence to the conditions above laid down. In its pages the Priests and Faithful of our Diocese will have an opportunity of finding from week to week what is going on in the Catholic world, as well abroad as at home, and they will be at no loss for instruction from other sources on questions of a purely political character.

Under these circumstances we earnestly recommend the METROPOLITAN RECORD to the patronage and support of the Clergy and Laity of our Diocese.

✠ JOHN, ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21, 1859.

THE YEAR 1859; ITS PROGRESS AND ITS CLOSE—THE YEAR 1860; ITS OPENING FRESHNESS AND PROPITIOUS ADVENT.

The date of the present number of The RECORD chronicles the termination of the year 1859, and at twelve o'clock this (Saturday) night another annual period of the progress of the world will have lapsed into bygone time, and man been thus brought so much nearer to the great and solemn change which precedes his entrance to eternity. It is the knowledge of these facts which always throws a sort of melancholy halo around the memories of a departing year, although every person, no matter how humble in life or wretched in circumstances, has occasion to be thankful for many mercies vouchsafed to them; those of life preserved, a knowledge of the faith of God, and a free participation in the Sacraments of the Church being among the foremost. The great masses of the toilers of the earth come to New Year's eve, however, with their nerves, as it were, unstrung by the battle for life or fortune which they had so persistently fought during the preceding twelve months, and are from this cause, frequently more disposed to take an irritable retrospect of things left undone than to assume a firm determination against the repetition of such omissions by a calm resolve to "learn to do well." Apart from the transitory feeling we have thus endeavored to describe, a new year's opening is a glorious period, and the reminiscences of the closing era not so unpleasant after all.

As citizens of this great republic, we have nothing, nationally, to complain of in the year just ended. Our robust youth and firm tread towards a giant maturity enabled us at its very commencement, to shake of all the incumbrances and financial complications of the great monetary convulsion which took place in 1857–'58, so that during its progress our trade, thus restored to a healthy basis, went on in one uninterrupted stream of profit and accumulation of commercial capital. A system of sound speculation brought this cash again into circulation, so that the people at large enjoyed much benefit from it in the shape of promptly paid wages, and the gains of an abundant agricultural harvest. In support of these assertions, and as a point of testimony in favor of our position, we may allude to the condition of all our well-managed Savings Banks, the officers of which have been kept busily employed during the year in attending to their books of deposit—infallible indexes of the industry, economy, and consequent comforts, of a people.

Our commercial activity has, thus far, suffered little abatement by the change in the weather, for although we are now in mid winter, the great trading streets of New York are very well filled and the columns of our leading daily and weekly journals teem with advertisements, showing the immense continuous demand for every marketable article, which is caused by our rapidly increasing population and vast territorial expansion.

Our ship carrying trade with Europe has not been quite so brisk during 1859, as in former years, owing to the great increase which has taken place in the number of British iron screw steamships engaged in the passenger and freighting business, but our numerous and hardy sailors have found pretty steady employment on the magnificent American clippers running to our own possessions on the Pacific and thence to China and India, as well as in the numerous whaling fleets which carry our flag to every point of the Northern seas.

All the valuable interests bound up with and involved in such lucrative traffic have been as faithfully guarded by the wisdom and firmness of our Executive Chief and his Cabinet during 1859 as they were during the previous year since his inauguration, while the country has been so upheld in its dignity before foreign nations, that whilst the sails of our merchantmen whiten every sea, our flag flies in all the leading ports of the globe, an object of respect in the eyes of strangers and an emblem of security to our exiles, whether in quest of health or pleasure, or engaged in the pursuit of knowledge or the path of gain.

Politically we have been kept clear of those "entangling alliances" proclaimed as dangerous to our country's prosperity by the founders of the Union, whilst our diplomacy has been actively employed in consolidating friendly alliances with distant powers, and asserting our right to open new avenues of trade; as instanced by our course in China, Japan, Central America, Mexico, and the South Pacific.

The solid advantages thus gained have more than counterbalanced whatever home exacerbations may have arisen during, or subsequent to, the heat of any agitation on political subjects.

New York has been very healthy during the year, having enjoyed an exemption from epidemic visitation, whilst the weekly returns of mortality may be regarded as very light, when we take into account the large numbers of emigrants of every sex, age, and condition of life, who have been landed on the island and suddenly exposed to the direct influences of an entire change in climate, diet, and business occupations. The municipal work of the Central Park, itself a prominent and very pleasing memento of the year just gone, progressed most favorably, and when completed the Park will aid most materially in promoting our advance in the life saving knowledge of popular hygiene; affording to the working classes an opportunity of drinking in the vitalizing properties of pure air whilst bracing up their frames by healthy exercise almost at their own doors.

The Catholics of the United States can, as Catholics, review the year 1859 with pride and pleasure. United in one communion, and holding one creed interpreted without variation from the Cathedral Sanctuary of New York to the log built altars of the Rocky mountains and the splendid temples of California, they have proved themselves true children of the Church by a continuous support to the cause of religion. New Churches have been built, opened, or set in progress of erection with astonishing rapidity. Many priests have been ordained, whilst candidates for the holy ministry have presented themselves in goodly numbers. Colleges have been founded and new schools opened in almost every State in the Federation, from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Maine to Florida. Our Charities—such as hospitals, orphan asylums, and houses of refuge and reformation—have been sustained with a truly Catholic liberality, whilst the poor, the sickly, and those in prison, have been visited and consoled, relieved, and tended in their afflicted homes and places of bondage.

It may be asked by strangers; could the ordained priests of the Church do all this holy work or had we clergymen in sufficient number to discharge such duty? We reply they could not. The Church, however, had in 1859 in the United States, as it has ever had in every clime, bands of devoted aids in the persons of the Sisters of Mercy and Charity, the followers of Saint Vincent de Paul, the noble troops of Christian brothers, and the thousand members of other orders and societies sanctioned and blessed by the Church, who carry the cross of repentance and hold up the torch of secular enlightenment before, and after, and around the footsteps of her prelates and clergymen. Thus has it been that no one, no matter how frowned on by the world, has been left uncomforted; no one, no matter how abandoned, but has been shown the way of forgiveness, and no one no matter how poor, but has been offered the means of a sound Catholic education for their children.

In connection with the subject of education we must mention the advance which has taken place in the diffusion of Catholic literature during the year. Authorized versions of the Bible, prayer books, catechisms, and works combining moral instruction with amusement have teemed from the presses of our publishers in great profusion and been scattered broadcast over the land, effectually neutralizing the poisonous efforts of the revilers of our religion and correcting in many cases the errors of defective teaching in the public schools.

The Catholic newspaper press has been well sustained both by the editors in ability and their patrons. Here we may mention, without egotism we hope, that the establishment of the METROPOLITAN RECORD was in itself a Catholic literary event of 1859, and that the warm and generous support given it from its first issue is of itself a proof of the friendly feeling of our people, and one for which we feel most grateful.

It must be remembered that the grand religious sentiment which has moved our Catholic millions has, instead of impairing, as is often asserted, only strengthened our citizen affection towards the State; for to be a good Catholic, due allegiance must be

observed towards the Executive chosen to preside over our temporal fortunes. Well informed as to their duty in this respect, our fellow-Catholics have yielded to no other class in love to the Constitution and obedience to its provisions; and had the most simple of the last been threatened in its integrity either by foreign foe or formidable treason during the year, the millions of American Catholics—native and adopted—would have rushed to its defence as ardently and disinterestedly in 1859 as their forefathers did in 1776, whether born on the soil or as volunteers from Ireland, France, and other Catholic countries of the Old World.

Enjoying peace of mind, and faith, and charity, and hope, the Catholics of the United states have passed the closing hours of the year 1859 in anticipation of entering on the first moments of 1860 as on a new life—a feeling typical, we hope, of the manner in which, when strengthened by the last Sacrament of the Church, they will pass from this poor mortality into the joy and freshness of the Kingdom of Heaven.

TO THE CATHOLIC PUBLIC.

It is with feelings of sincere pleasure and in a spirit of grateful acknowledgment that we refer to the circular of the Most Rev. Archbishop, publicly adopting The METROPOLITAN RECORD as his official organ, and recommending it to the patronage and support of the Clergy and Laity of his Diocese. We feel that it would be out of place to indulge in any extended remarks at this particular time further than to say that we shall endeavor to justify the high confidence which has been reposed in us by laboring earnestly and sincerely in our sphere of duties as the Editor and Publisher of The METROPOLITAN RECORD. It shall be our constant and studied endeavor to fulfil the conditions prescribed in the Circular of his Grace, and to co-operate, as far as lies within the sphere of a Catholic journalist, in the extension and promotion of the principles of our Holy Religion.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND CATHOLIC EDUCATION.

We have been at great pains to collect facts bearing upon this complex question, in a variety of ways, all of them, however, tending to this one conclusion, that Catholic Education is better fitted to make good citizens of our youth than that which is presented in our public schools. But in addition we have statistics going to prove that the whole system of public schools as at present carried on is one great, almost gigantic job for the benefit of other interests entirely distinct from the welfare of the children to be educated. We have statistics of the relative expense, and it would not be difficult for us to prove that for less than one-half the expense at which children are educated under the wasteful system that now prevails they could be educated with greater advantage to themselves and to the commonwealth.

The evidence sustaining these propositions shall be found from time to time in the new volume of the METROPOLITAN RECORD. Meanwhile we call the attention of Catholics and of Protestants alike to the consideration of this profound and most important theme.

METROPOLITAN RECORD SUPPLEMENT.

As stated in another place, we shall publish a Supplement with the first number of our Second Volume. This we will be obliged to do on account of the great pressure on our space, and when special occasions may hereafter require it we shall add to the number of our pages in the same way. The number of columns in the RECORD is sixty-four, which will be increased to eighty by the Supplement, thus affording a larger amount of reading matter than is to be found in any other weekly periodical in the country published on the same terms.

SECOND VOLUME OF THE METROPOLITAN RECORD.

With the present issue the first volume of The METROPOLITAN RECORD ends, so that we shall have the advantage of commencing our second with the beginning of the year 1860. The importance of this arrangement will be apparent in view of the fact that we shall present hereafter in the first number of every volume a summary of the leading events in the Catholic world during the previous twelve months. We are not aware that this course has ever been pursued by any other Catholic periodical, at least to the extent to which we intend to carry it in our paper. It is true we made no allusion to this important feature in the Prospectus which still stands at the head of our first editorial page; we preferred to wait until the time should arrive for its development, satisfied that the Catholic public would appreciate our efforts as they deserve. We were determined that our paper should really be what it professed to be, a "Record" in the true sense of the word. To be more minute and explicit in our announcement, we will now state in advance of our first number for the coming year that we have prepared and will publish therein *a general view of the Catholic World, and of the condition and progress of the Church in America, Europe, Asia, Australia, Africa, and the Islands of the Ocean.*

We have to this end collected a large amount of most valuable information, so that the article which we shall present to our readers will be a complete refutation of the assertion made by the enemies of our Holy Faith, that "the influence and power of the Church is on the wane," and that she has seen "her best days." We shall show that wherever her Bishops, her Priests, and her people have not been made the subjects of penal legislation, wherever they have not been restricted in the free exercise of their civil and religious rights, as they were, and still are to some extent, in Great Britain and Ireland,—we shall show that wherever they have enjoyed the same privileges as the members of other denominations, they have surpassed them in active, earnest effort for the diffusion of religious truth. We shall do this in no spirit of vain-glorious boasting, but, as we have said, simply in refutation of the false assertions that have been made through a portion of the press in the New as well as in the Old World in regard to the condition and progress of the Church.

In the accomplishment of this task we shall be obliged to devote to the article so large a share of our space as to render the publication of a Supplement a matter of absolutely necessity. This, with other features of interest and importance, will be attended with a heavy expenditure, but we have determined to spare no expense to make the RECORD in every way deserving of the high confidence which has been reposed in it by the Most Reverend Archbishop, the reverend Clergy, and our fellow-Catholics throughout the United States, Canada and elsewhere.

As we have stated in another part of the RECORD, we shall publish Engravings of the Exterior and Interior of the new St. Patrick's Cathedral, with a more detailed description than has yet appeared in any daily or weekly paper. Some of our readers have already seen the representation of the exterior, but as the large edition which we issued on the 29th of last January was insufficient to meet the great demand, we have resolved to re-publish it in the first number of our second volume. This, with our engraving of the interior, which has been entrusted to two of the best artists in the country, will, with other important features, render the next number of the RECORD one of great value. Let it not be supposed, however, that our efforts shall be relaxed after the publication of this number, for it shall be our earnest and unceasing endeavor to improve the contents and general character of our paper with each succeeding year.

As The RECORD is essentially and above all a Catholic family paper, nothing shall be left undone on our part to keep it up to a high Catholic standard and to make it, as we have said, worthy of the confidence and support of the Catholic community. We shall therefore present our readers, as we have heretofore done, with the Catholic news of the Old and New World, and, particularly, with full and reliable reports of church dedications, celebrations, and other occurrences of an important character. We shall also resume the publication of our articles on the Catholic Institutions of our Metropolis, which have been read with so much interest.

The general and miscellaneous reading will be selected with a view to the instruction as well as the entertainment of our readers and we shall publish in each number one or more tales, as the space devoted to more important matter will permit.

In regard to the other departments, it is our intention to so improve upon them that none of our readers shall have cause to complain.

LORD PALMERSTON AS AN IRISH VOLUNTEER—THE ENGLISH ATTEMPT TO DIVIDE THE CATHOLICS OF EUROPE.

The organization of an Irish Volunteer Rifle Corps in London, destined to act against the French army in case of an invasion of the soil by the Emperor, was commenced at Freemasons' Hall in that city on the 5th of December. As we anticipated in the RECORD of the 17th inst., the meeting proves to have been, both in its inception and execution, one entirely designed by the Government to effect, if possible, a disunion between the Irish in Ireland and their fellow-countrymen resident in Great Britain, with a separation of both classes in sympathy from the Catholics of France. A resort to such a mean and miserable expedient by the very Cabinet of Queen Victoria proves at once the imminency of danger in which England is placed, as well as the humiliating alternatives which she is now inclined to adopt to escape from it.

The meeting referred to was presided over by the Marquis of Donegal, and the first recruit announced for enrolment was Lord Palmerston—the Premier of England and the most inveterate and subtle enemy of the Catholic Church existing in the Old World. Let our Irish readers just imagine Henry John Temple (Lord Palmerston), now in his seventy-sixth year, as an "Irish Volunteer," and we think they will send forth a hearty sigh of regret to the memory of the "Swords of former times" as well as to that of the "men who bore them." But this is not all. The Council of organization was composed of Lords Palmerston, Donegal, Donoughmore, Arran and Cremorne, with Dr. Russell, a foreign correspondent of The London Times, and a few successful Irish Apothecaries and Attorneys who settled in London some years since, and now write M.D. and L.L.D. after their names in consequence of their subserviency to the Protestant aristocracy and their assumption of the irreligious, but fashionable, title of "liberal Catholics." Our reports, brought out by the City of Washington, state that the Secretary read letters from a large number of *noblemen and gentlemen* expressive of active sympathy with the movement, but the papers do not tell us that the Irish bone and sinew resident in St. Giles, or the Irish hard-fisted and keen-eyed artizans who are scattered in thousands all over the metropolis, were invited to attend.

These men were represented, however; but let us see how their delegate was treated. During the proceedings, as we read in Lord Palmerston's own newspaper, a working man, who said he had resided twenty years in London, considered that it would be injudicious to form such an Irish corps *while Ireland was insulted as she was now by the Government of England.* The Chairman (Marquis of Donegal) called the speaker to order, but he evinced a strong Hibernian reluctance to give way, and some little disorder ensued.

The working man just "hit the nail on the head," but he was called to order, and probably ejected from the hall in the confusion, for his pains.

His remarks are not the less forcible for this consequence, for we know that whilst Palmerston, as an intriguer, was aiding the formation of the corps in London he, as Prime Minister, had refused permission to the Irish in Ireland to arm under any circumstances; thus holding out to the Irish in London an inducement to affect a superiority in loyalty over their fathers and brothers at home, in order to produce family bickering and national disunion. With this object in view, we find that Mr. Digby Seymour, M. P., whilst praising the loyalty of the Irish then present, remarked upon the feeling of the masses on the other side of the Channel in terms which would lead one to suppose that loyalty to the throne was rare in the land. He said: "It would now be for them to show that Scotland did not monopolise the whole of the loyalty of the country, but that there *was still* an abundance of loyalty under the old hue of the emerald green." There "was still" argues a foregone conclusion that, in the opinion of the gentleman, the loyalty of the Irish people towards the British crown was evaporating in some secret and silent manner.

Whether this be the case or not it is impossible for us, removed to such a distance from the land, to say, but we should not be surprised if the patriotic chivalry of Ireland which gave a national force of eighty-two thousand volunteers, self equipped, uniformed, and armed, against Napoleon the First in 1803 were considerably cooled down by the land evictions, the poor house system of slow starvation, the "Arms Act," the proselytizing insults, the Exeter Hall Soup Conversion plans, and the determined hostility to Catholic education, enforced and sanctioned by the Government of England with more than systematic ardor, from the first day of the potato blight to the very hour in which the volunteer meeting was held in Freemason's Hall. A better knowledge of the principles of the French people, with a more clear understanding of their happy social condition freed from feudal oppression under Napoleon the Third may have likewise contributed to produce an extended and sympathetic feeling of race amongst the Irish in favor of a Catholic land so illustrious in arms and art as France, and one which sheltered, employed, promoted, and dignified their ancestral exiles from the period of the violation of the treaty of Limerick to the year 1829.

We think that the Palmerston clique took pretty much this same view of the case, for the Marquis of Donegal observed:

"The volunteer movement was a happy idea—not that he feared invasion, and least of all from the Emperor of the French. He was quite sure that he would not of his own free will take any step which might be deemed hostile. At the same time he regretted to say that the feelings *of the army, of the clergy, and of the people of France in general, were very much the reverse.* He had no fear of the great and gallant man who ruled over France, but if the army and people of France

determined upon war the *Emperor would find it quite impossible to prevent it.*"

Yes, this is true, France only represented in the Emperor, will make war when her millions please, and France hates and despises England and may call on Napoleon to index her feelings at any moment. On the same principle of National franchise, fully accorded as a right to the people of the Romagna by the English Parliament, the million of Irish in Ireland, and England, and Scotland, may extend to the French the right hand of fellowship; if they do, that one grasp, so hearty and warm, will be very likely to strangle the old lion of English terrorism to death. The Irish Volunteer Rifle Corps in London would, in our opinion, be very powerless towards the repression of such a revolution if once inaugurated by the Irish masses resident in that and other towns of Great Britain.

What associations apart, from those of land and church property plunder, military rule and riot, political corruption and official pay, and matrimonial dower, have the Donegals, the Palmerstons, the Londonderrys, or the Cremornes with Ireland? None whatever. Lord Donegal's family went over to the unhappy land in the year 1604 in the person of a Lord Deputy of England, called Chichester, who sent the first British Judges of Assize into Connaught, and revived the British Circuit of Munster which had been closed against English rule for two hundred years by native patriots. He it was who obliterated the English "Pale," by subjecting the whole of Ireland to the operation of the penal laws. Every Chichester since then has enjoyed the fruits of his glutted rewards down to the present Marquis, the head of the Anglo-Irish Volunteers.

The Temples, from which stock comes Palmerston, went to Ireland in Elizabeth's reign, when Mr. William Temple, who had been Secretary to Sir Philip Sydney, and afterwards to the Earl of Essex, was transported there by the Queen, and made Provost of Trinity College; his experience in the Cabinet of the Earl being a little disquieting to her Majesty so long as he was unemployed.

The Hutchinsons of Donoughmore have been placemen in the Irish Parliament, the United Parliament, Trinity College, the Army, and on the bench from the time of John Hely Hutchison to the present; and so it is to the end of the London volunteer roll.

When the regiment makes its first parade near London with Lord Palmerston's cockade in the front rank, the honest Irish hodsmen may well wish—

"Could the green in his hat be transferred to his heart,
"Could that long withered spot be but verdant again
"And a new set of noble affections arise," &c.

Samuel Lover attended the meeting also, but we presume he went with the intention of collecting materials for a new Irish story from amongst the incongruous elements assembled. No man knows better than Lover that Ireland yet holds many an honest "Rory O'More," and that the French army contains in its muster rolls many a gallant Lacy is shown by the battle returns of the Crimean and Italian wars, so that the patriotic writer probably combined the idea of further literary fame and profit with his new martial aspirations.

We believe that the "Irish Volunteers in London" will never eclipse the glory of the Mac Mahons, the Niels, the Nugents, the Lacys, and the Esmondes which the old land has given in such numbers to Catholic France.

HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL WISEMAN was, at the date of our last letters from Europe, in Paris, on his way to Rome. His health was much improved, and he carried, in his capacity as Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, a most affectionate address from the Catholics of London to the Holy Father, couched in the warmest terms of condolence for his present affliction in the dangers which surround his person and throne. His Eminence promised to lay the paper at the feet of the Sovereign Pontiff with his own hands. The address, however, will not interfere with that to be adopted and forwarded from the great meeting of the Catholics of Great Britain, which will be assembled in London early in January.

The Metropolitan Record for 1860

THE FIRST NUMBER OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

THE NEW ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

ENGRAVINGS OF THE INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR OF THE GREAT EDIFICE.

Notice to our Agents throughout the United States and elsewhere.

A FEW WORDS TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

As we shall enter upon the second volume of The METROPOLITAN RECORD with the beginning of the year 1860, we have a few words to say in regard to the future. And, in the first place, we shall commence by returning our sincere thanks not alone to the Catholic community, but to our fellow-citizens of other denominations, for the liberal and generous support which we have thus far received. It is true that when we commenced the publication of The METROPOLITAN RECORD, we did so upon a system which was calculated to obtain for us at first only a limited circulation, but we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the rule we have adopted. A cash basis is in fact the only one on which a newspaper can be successfully conducted, and holding to this belief, it is our intention to continue as we began—by requiring payments to be invariably made in advance. While on this subject, we may say we are glad to perceive that the cash system has been adopted by a very considerable number of our Catholic cotemporaries throughout the country, and we have no doubt that it will prove, as it has in our own case, the best for themselves, and consequently for all those who desire the continued success of the papers to which they subscribe.

OUR PROGRAMME FOR THE COMING YEAR.

And now, as to what we ourselves propose to do in return for the liberal support which we have received In our first number we informed the public that it was our intention to make The RECORD, in the full acceptation of the term, "a Catholic family paper," a paper which we hoped would be always received as a welcome visitor. We have labored sincerely and faithfully to this end, while it has been at the same time our earnest endeavor to render our paper in no respect inferior in its secular reading and general news department to any other weekly in the country. In the coming year it shall be our aim so to improve the general character of The RECORD, in all its departments, as to gain for it the continued support and confidence of the Catholic population throughout the United States. At present, though not quite a year in existence, we have subscribers in every State of the Union, in Canada, in Ireland, France, and other countries, and we have no reason, therefore, to complain of the measure of support which has thus far been given to our enterprize.

THE ENGRAVINGS OF THE NEW ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

It is our intention in the first number of the second volume to re-publish the engraving representing the exterior of the Cathedral, as the large edition which we issued was inadequate to supply the great demand. It is our intention to give in the same number an elaborate engraving of the interior of the same edifice, with a full and more detailed description than has been heretofore published.

A LARGE EDITION OF THE FIRST NUMBER.

We shall, therefore, issue an unusually large edition of the first number, and we would take this opportunity of asking our agents in New York and adjoining cities, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, New Orleans, Cincinnati, and other parts of the United States and elsewhere, to send in their orders at the earliest possible moment.

BINDING THE RECORD.

It is particularly gratifying, as a proof of the favor in which The RECORD is held, to hear of the generally expressed desire to preserve it for binding, and it has been a cause of considerable regret that we have not been able to supply back numbers. In our second volume we shall, however, endeavor to provide against all deficiencies of the kind by printing an additional number over our actual circulation.

A TALK WITH OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Before concluding, we have a few words to say to our city subscribers. There have, we are aware, been just causes for complaint in some instances in regard to the irregular weekly delivery of our paper, and we have always endeavored, when such cases of neglect have been brought to our notice, to prevent their repetition. During the first two months these complaints were, we must confess, somewhat numerous, and it is with the view of preventing the possibility of their occurrence in the coming year that we now refer to the matter. The prolific, and we may say the chief cause of the difficulty is to be found in the fact that many of our subscribers have taken the paper from carriers who have not been appointed or authorized by the Editor, and who could not consequently be held responsible by him for neglect or irregularity in the delivery of the paper. We would, therefore, request all those who desire to subscribe for the year 1860, and who would prefer to pay the carrier as the paper is delivered from week to week, to send in their names and addresses to our office before the 1st of January next.

A WARNING AGAINST SO-CALLED AGENTS AND CANVASSERS.

We would also warn the public against paying their subscription to any so-called agents or canvassers, unless they can show a certificate from the office, and can furnish them with a receipt on a printed bill coming from our establishment.

In regard to our advertising terms, we would state that to Catholic Educational Institutions a reduction of 25 per cent will be made on our regular prices.

All business and other communications should be addressed to the Editor and Proprietor, who is the sole publisher of this paper.

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It is true that a want of knowledge may make one go against his own interests, which all will do that do not purchase their Furs at the Great Northern and Western Fur Trappers' Depot that has been located at
No. 9 BOWERY.
The experiment of starting a head-quarters where the hunters could send their choicest captures, thus affording Furs retaining the peculiar lustre found only in fresh Furs caught at proper seasons, was commenced two years since. So great an increase, through the recommendations of those who had bought, compelled the Manager to add the magnificent Sales Rooms now opening. The Agents have just returned with a splendid assortment of the choicest lot of Furs ever seen in New York. So hasten to the Northern and Western Fur Trappers' Depot. DRAKE, Manager,
dec31 3m No. 9 Bowery.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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Subscribe to "Our Musical Friend," or order it from the nearest Newsdealer, and you will have Music enough for your entire family at an insignificent cost; and if you want Music for the Flute, Violin, Cornet, Clarionet, Accordion, &c., &c., subscribe to the
SOLO MELODIST,
Containing Twelve Pages, costing only 10 cents a number; yearly, $2 50; half-yearly, $1 25.
All the Back Numbers at 10 cents, and Bound Volumes, containing 17 numbers, at $2 50 each, constantly on hand.
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Sent to any address on receipt of the price.
Pamphlets can be had on application, or will be sent free of charge to any address. Liberal arrangements made with the trade. See advertisement in another column. d26 6m

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL, UNDER the charge of the SISTERS OF CHARITY, West Eleventh street, near the Seventh avenue. sep3 6m

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS—NEW YORK, DEC. 19, 1859.—At a meeting of the Board of City Canvassers, held December 19, 1859, the following resolution was adopted, viz:

Resolved that the Clerk of this Board be and he is hereby directed to publish the official canvass in the following newspapers, viz: Herald, Express, Times, News, Tribune, Staats Zeitung, Courier and Enquirer, Abend Zeitung, Commercial Advertiser, Irish American, Leader, Dispatch, Atlas, Courrier des Etats Unis, New York Traveller, Sunday Courier, New Yorker Demokrat, Sunday Times, Metropolitan Record, Police Gazette, Tablet, New York Freeman's Journal, Phœnix, Irish News, Sun, New York Transcript, Evening Post, and Sunday Mercury.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

OFFICIAL CANVASS.

Statement of the City Canvassers of the city and county of New York, in relation to the votes cast for Mayor, Counsel to the Corporation, Governor of the Almshouse, and Alderman for each of the Aldermanic Districts of the city, having an even numerical designation; six Councilmen in each Senatorial District; two Constables in each Ward; one Commissioner of Common Schools for each Ward; one Inspector of the votes given in the several election districts of said city and county, at the election held December 6, 1859, pursuant to the provisions of an act to amend the charter of the city of New York, passed April 14, 1857, as follows, to wit:

FOR MAYOR.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Mayor, was seventy-eight thousand three hundred and seventy-six.

Of which Fernando Wood received twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and forty.

Of which William F. Havemeyer received twenty-six thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

Of which George Opdyke received twenty-one thousand four hundred and seventeen.

And that there were one hundred and six scattering votes.

FOR COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Counsel to the Corporation, was seventy-seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven.

Of which Greene C. Bronson received thirty-two thousand two hundred and two.

Of which Samuel J. Tilden received twenty-three thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine.

Of which Solomon L. Hull received twenty-one thousand six hundred and fifty-one.

And that there were one hundred and forty-five scattering votes.

FOR GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS HOUSE.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Governor of the Alms House was seventy-seven thousand three hundred and eight.

Of which James Lynch received twenty-eight thousand three hundred and sixty-nine.

Of which William T. Pinckney received twenty-seven thousand one hundred and fifty-six.

Of which John H. Hall received nineteen.

And that there were three hundred and one scattering votes.

FOR ALDERMEN.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for each of the Aldermanic districts having an even numerical designation, which was as follows, to wit:

SECOND ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Second Aldermanic District was three thousand six hundred and twenty.

Of which Richard Barry received one thousand six hundred and two.

Of which George P. Bickford received one thousand three hundred and eighty-one.

Of which Patrick Coyle received four hundred and nineteen.

Of which Jacob Meyer received one hundred and five.

Of which twenty-six were blank.

And that there were eighty-seven scattering votes.

FOURTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman of the Fourth Aldermanic District was six thousand two hundred and eighty-one.

Of which James Bagley received one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which Charles McBrian received one thousand six hundred and ninety-five.

Of which John W. Watkins received one thousand seven hundred and twenty-two.

Of which James H. Parker received twenty-six.

And that there were eighty scattering votes.

SIXTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Sixth Aldermanic District was four thousand nine hundred and eleven.

Of which Michael Tuomey received two thousand six hundred.

Of which Thomas Bennett received one thousand eight hundred and five.

Of which John J. Gully received three hundred and nine-ty-nine.

Of which Philip Duffy received thirty-five.

And that there were one hundred and fifty-two scattering votes.

EIGHTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman of the Eighth Aldermanic District was five thousand nine hundred and sixty-five.

Of which John Russell received two thousand two hundred and fifty.

Of which Peter Mitchell received two thousand one hundred and fifty-five.

Of which John Landers received one thousand and seventy-eight.

Of which Charles Peck received two hundred and forty-seven.

Of which Edward Falconer received eighty-six.

Of which Andrew Carroll received fifty-two.

And that there were forty-three scattering votes.

TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Tenth Aldermanic District was four thousand three hundred and eighty-two.

Of which Charles F. Cornell received two thousand two hundred and ninety.

Of which Andrew J. Odell received two thousand and fifty-four.

And that there were thirty-eight scattering votes.

TWELFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Twelfth Aldermanic District was four thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine.

Of which Francis A. A. Boole received two thousand six hundred and seventy-one.

Of which Jeremiah G. Lugar received one thousand and forty.

Of which Edward C. Malloy received nine hundred and eighty-three.

And that there were seventy-five scattering votes.

FOURTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Fourteenth Aldermanic District was five thousand and forty-four.

Of which Gilbert M. Platt received two thousand six hundred and thirty-one.

Of which William Laimbier, Jr., received two thousand and seventeen.

Of which William Baird received three hundred and fourteen

And that there were seven scattering votes.

SIXTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Sixteenth Aldermanic District was two thousand nine hundred and seventy-six.

Of which Terence Farley received one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two.

Of which George J. Gregory received one thousand two hundred and twenty-two.

And that there were two scattering votes.

COUNCILMEN.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the votes given for the office of Councilmen in the several Senatorial Districts were as follows, to wit:

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Councilmen for the Fourth Senatorial District was one hundred and sixteen thousand one hundred and twenty-seven.

Of which John Haley received seven thousand and sixty-eight.

Of which Morgan Jones received eight thousand two hundred and forty-five.

Of which Anthony J. McCarthy received six thousand five hundred and seventy-six.

Of which Henry Lux received five thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine.

Of which Joseph Shannon received seven thousand three hundred and ninety-six.

Of which William H Bulteel received seven thousand one hundred and sixty-four.

Of which Harris Bogart received ten thousand and eighty-one.

Of which William H. Caulfield received four thousand seven hundred and fifty-one.

Of which William Parker received five thousand two hundred and forty-five.

Of which Charles H. Hall received five thousand and eighty-three.

Of which Isaac J. Duckworth received two thousand and forty-five.

Of which Warren Roosevelt received four thousand six hundred and fifty-five.

Of which James A. Burns received seven thousand nine hundred and eighty-four.

Of which Thomas Smith received seven thousand three hundred and nineteen

Of which John Hogan received eight thousand five hundred and thirteen.

Of which Edward McManus received six thousand six hundred and fifty-four.

Of which John Baulch received seven thousand three hundred and twenty-six.

Of which Noah L. Farnham received four thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven.

Of which James Raymond received five hundred and sixteen.

Of which Anthony Conron received fifty-nine.

Of which Michael Golden received fifty-eight.

Of which Francis C. Gilmer received fifty-nine,

And that there were two hundred and sixty nine blank and one hundred and five scattering votes.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Councilmen for the Fifth Senatorial District was ninety-eight thousand eight hundred and sixty.

Of which John Hopkirk received five thousand six hundred and sixty-five.

Of which Frederick Rollwagon, Jr., received six thousand five hundred and sixty-seven.

Of which Edward Costello received five thousand eight hundred and seventy-five

Of which John McConnell received six thousand three hundred and eighty.

Of which Van Tine received five thousand nine hundred and seventy-two.

Of which Edward L. Murphy received four thousand five hundred and thirty-seven.

Of which Edmore Odell received four thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

Of which Andrew Mulligan received nineteen.

Of which Michael Dalton received five thousand four hundred and six

Of which Patrick Flanigan received three thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

Of which Thomas G. Hall received five thousand nine hundred and fifty

Of which Alonzo G. Reynolds received five thousand three hundred and twenty-four.

Of which Elias H. Gifford received five thousand six hundred and twenty-four

Of which Joseph L. Perley received six thousand one hundred and four.

Of which Bernard Schwartz received five thousand four hundred and fifty-one.

Of which William F. Ashman received five thousand three hundred and seventy-three.

Of which John Ryan received five thousand four hundred and seventy-six

Of which Thomas J. Carlton received five thousand one hundred and six.

Of which Frederick Reppor received five thousand three hundred and thirty-nine.

Of which John W. Jarboe received four thousand and ninety-seven.

Of which Peter Hannigan received twenty-four.

Of which James Halgut received one hundred and nine.

Of which G. E. Erhardt received twenty.

Of which John Preston received eleven.

Of which John Mills received one.

And that there were ninety-two blank, and one hundred and thirty-two scattering votes.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Councilmen for the Sixth Senatorial District, was one hundred and nine thousand four hundred and eighty seven.

Of which Samuel T Minson received nine thousand six hundred and eighty-six

Of which Lawrence M. Van Wart received ten thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Of which Alexander L. Shaw received nine thousand six hundred and fifty eight.

Of which Cornelius W. Campbell received nine thousand five hundred and forty.

Of which Pierre C. Kane received nine thousand six hundred and forty-one.

Of which John Baker received nine thousand four hundred and eighty.

Of which James Galway received eight thousand four hundred and seventy-three.

Of which Abraham Lent received eight thousand seven hundred and twenty-three.

Of which John Marnlious received eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five

Of which Daniel Darrow received eight thousand six hundred and ninety six.

Of which Henry C. Parke received eight thousand five hundred and forty-six.

Of which Lewis Ingram received seven thousand six hundred and eighteen.

And that there were fifty-four scattering votes.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Councilman for the Seventh Senatorial District, was one hundred and twelve thousand five hundred and thirty.

Of which Ira A. Allen received eight thousand four hundred and fifty-three.

Of which Charles N. Decker received eight thousand two hundred and fifty-three.

Of which Charles McCarthy received six thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Of which Daniel P. Townsend received seven thousand five hundred and sixty-three.

Of which Charles T. Pinckney received eight thousand one hundred and sixty-nine.

Of which Jonathan T. Trotta received seven thousand five hundred and forty-four.

Of which Theodore Martine received five thousand one hundred and eighty-one.

Of which Thomas C. Smith received eight.

Of which John Cullaghan received one.

Of which John McQuade received four thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

Of which Frederick Thuillenan received five thousand six hundred and ninety-seven.

Of which Alexander Frear received six thousand four hundred and thirty seven.

Of which Abram S. Vosburgh received six thousand four hundred and sixty-eight.

Of which Philip F. Hanaran received four thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

Of which Thomas McCoy received four thousand seven hundred and thirty.

Of which Terrence McGuire received five thousand three hundred and sixty-nine.

Of which Roger Dowling received five thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

Of which Geo. W. Meeks received five thousand six hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which Edward Timpson received six thousand two hundred and forty-six.

Of which Francis Rupert received four thousand three hundred and fifty-three.

And that there were one hundred and thirty-eight scattering votes.

CONSTABLES.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the various Wards of this city, was as follows, to wit:

FIRST WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the First Ward was three thousand one hundred and sixty-four.

Of which Thomas Roche received seven hundred and forty-nine.

Of which Mathew Bierne received seven hundred and sixty-three.

Of which Andrew Carey received five hundred and thirty-five.

Of which Charles Hutchings received five hundred and forty-one.

Of which John Hanlon received two hundred and sixty-seven.

And that there were twelve scattering votes.

SECOND WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Second Ward was seven hundred and seventy-five.

Of which John Sullivan received three hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which Joseph R. Reed received two hundred and twenty-four.

Of which Dominick Sicot received one hundred and fifty six.

And that there were six scattering votes.

THIRD WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Third Ward was one thousand one hundred and four.

Of which John Hurley received three hundred and forty-two.

Of which Michael McCann received three hundred and seven.

Of which Alexander Thompson received two hundred and forty-eight.

Of which John Fitzgerald received two hundred and three.

And that there were five scattering votes.

FOURTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Fourth Ward was three thousand nine hundred and thirty-two.

Of which James Sullivan received one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

Of which Michael Doody received one thousand two hundred and ninety-two.

Of which James Powers received seven hundred and eighty-seven.

FIFTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Fifth Ward was four thousand four hundred and thirty.

Of which Charles F. Watts received one thousand five hundred.

Of which Michael Kerrigan received one thousand two hundred and five.

Of which Henry L. Rottger received eight hundred and four.

Of which Henry D. Smith received seven hundred.

Of which George Washington Heath received one hundred and twenty.

Of which Rudolph Germer received fifty-one.

And that there were forty-one scattering votes.

SIXTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable of the Sixth Ward was four thousand five hundred and thirty-five.

Of which Daniel Duffy received two thousand and eighty.

Of which Patrick Boyle received one thousand one hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which John Conroy received one thousand and seventy-three.

Of which Roger Judge received one hundred and eight.

Of which James Nesbitt received eighty-three.

Of which Dennis Duffy received eight.

And that there were twenty-five scattering votes.

SEVENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable of the Seventh Ward was seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-two.

Of which Christopher F. Klinck received two thousand and fifty-eight.

Of which Robert Stanwood received one thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which John Collins received one thousand six hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which John Lindsay received one thousand four hundred and twelve.

Of which Michael Sullivan received eight hundred and twelve.

Of which James Collins received eighty-seven.

And that there were one hundred and fifty scattering votes.

EIGHTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Eighth Ward was seven thousand three hundred and nine.

Of which Robert Reed received two thousand two hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which Thomas Cavanagh received two thousand two hundred and eight.

Of which Abraham Moses received one thousand five hundred and nineteen.

Of which William B. Jones received one thousand three hundred and fifty-four.

NINTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Ninth Ward was ten thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven.

Of which Abraham Springsteen received three thousand two hundred and forty-eight.

Of which Thomas Farrell received two thousand six hundred and two.

Of which Ira C. Pierson received two thousand two hundred and ninety-three.

Of which Conrad Kuess received two thousand two hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which John F. Davis received five hundred and seventy-six.

And that there were twenty scattering votes.

TENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Tenth Ward was five thousand two hundred and twenty-two.

Of which Philip Riley received one thousand four hundred and thirty-eight.

Of which Charles F. Lyons received one thousand three hundred and eleven.

Of which Reuben C. Mills received nine hundred and thirty-nine.

Of which Jacob Messer received eight hundred and eighty-six.

Of which John T. Horton received three hundred and ninety-eight.

Of which James G. Scott received one hundred and seventy.

And that there were sixty-nine blank and fifteen scattering votes.

ELEVENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Eleventh Ward was nine thousand five hundred and seventy-five.

Of which Lloyd Bryant received three thousand five hundred and fifty-five.

Of which Lorenz Oberle received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Of which Jeffrey Rosee received one thousand one hundred and eighty-two.

Of which David Harriott received one thousand one hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which Michael Sutton received six hundred and forty-eight.

And that there were one hundred and thirty-five scattering votes.

TWELFTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Twelfth Ward was four thousand six hundred and sixty-seven.

Of which John Helmes received one thousand six hundred and forty-seven.

Of which John L. Farrington received one thousand and forty four.

Of which John U. Gent received nine hundred and sixty.

Of which Philip Werner received three hundred and sixty-one.

Of which James King received six hundred and fifty.

And that there were five scattering votes.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Thirteenth Ward was five thousand four hundred and eighty-one.

Of which Anthony Glastater received one thousand six hundred and thirty.

Of which Joseph Hildebrand received one thousand five hundred and fifty three.

Of which John Tilley received one thousand two hundred and seventy-three.

Of which Daniel Saffur received nine hundred and ninety-five.

And that there were thirty scattering votes.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable of the Fourteenth Ward was five thousand six hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which Thomas McGuire received two thousand two hundred and sixty-six.

Of which Isaac Jones received fifteen hundred and fifteen.

Of which Edward S. Malloy received thirteen hundred and fifty-three.

Of which James Cook received four hundred and ninety-four.

And that there were thirty scattering votes.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Fifteenth Ward was five thousand five hundred and seventy-seven.

Of which John Hillier received one thousand seven hundred and forty one.

Of which William Colgburn received one thousand five hundred and eighteen.

Of which Edward Samon received one thousand four hundred and sixty-eight.

Of which John Folan received eight hundred and forty-one

And that there were nine scattering votes.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Sixteenth Ward was nine thousand three hundred and two.

Of which John Ready received two thousand four hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which Michael McCann received two thousand four hundred and eighteen.

Of which Benjamin J. Carr received two thousand and two hundred.

Of which Gerard D. Hopper received two thousand two hundred and twenty-nine.

And that there were twenty-seven scattering votes.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Seventeenth Ward was eleven thousand seven hundred and sixty-two.

Of which Rudolph Blumenburg received two thousand three hundred and twenty-two.

Of which George Robbins received two thousand two hundred and sixty-six.

Of which Alexander Lippman received two thousand one hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which Hugh Monaghan received one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Of which Valentine Lutz received one thousand three hundred and ninety-four.

Of which Patrick McGrane received one thousand three hundred and thirty.

Of which William Lowber received six.

Of which John Hahn received one hundred and forty.

And that there were three hundred and six scattering votes.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Eighteenth Ward was nine thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

Of which James Owens received two thousand seven hundred and thirty-six.

Of which John E. Finley received three thousand three hundred and three.

Of which William E. Jones received one thousand six hundred and forty-five.

Of which Robert Bishop received one thousand nine hundred and ninety.

And that there were one hundred and seventy-seven scattering votes.

NINETEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Nineteenth Ward was five thousand nine hundred and forty.

Of which John McGlynn received one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

Of which John Mahoney received one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine.

Of which William Cartwright received one thousand one hundred and twenty-seven.

Of which Herman Rocke received one thousand one hundred and forty-eight.

And that there were no scattering votes.

TWENTIETH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Twentieth Ward was eleven thousand five hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which William Wilson received two thousand one hundred and fourteen.

Of which Simeon Raymond received two thousand one hundred.

Of which Mathew McConnell received one thousand nine hundred and ninety-three.

Of which George Butcher received one thousand four hundred and ninety-nine.

Of which Patrick W. Black received one thousand four hundred and fifty-nine.

Of which Patrick Black received one hundred and eighty-four.

Of which Leonard Dielman received one thousand three hundred and twenty-three.

Of which James Hood received four hundred and fifty.

Of which Stephen L. Newton received four hundred and fifty.

And that there were nineteen scattering votes.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Twenty-first Ward was eight thousand five hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which Thomas Bradburn received two thousand five hundred and six.

Of which Matthew Nugent received two thousand one hundred and sixty-five.

Of which Amos Fletcher received one thousand two hundred and eighty-six.

Of which William McFall received one thousand three hundred and one.

Of which Peter J. Davis received three hundred and seventy.

Of which Peter Van Brunt received four hundred and ninety-two.

Of which Jeremiah Lockwood received four hundred and seventeen.

And that there were forty-one scattering votes.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Twenty-second Ward was six thousand three hundred and twenty.

Of which Thomas Cushing received one thousand five hundred and eighty-seven.

Of which John F. Seigman received one thousand seven hundred and sixty-six.

Of which Micazah M. Staniels received one thousand four hundred and fifty-seven.

Of which Wm. H. Purdy received one thousand five hundred and three.

And that there were seven scattering votes.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

That it appears upon such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for Commissioners, Inspectors and Trustees of Common Schools, for the various Wards of this city, was as follows, to wit:

FIRST WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the First Ward was one thousand five hundred and ninety-one.

Of which James G. Elliott received two hundred and seventy-one.

Of which John H. Williams received five hundred and forty-six.

Of which James Cavanagh received seven hundred and sixty-nine.

And that there were five scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the First Ward was one thousand five hundred and eighty-two.

Of which Felix Duffy received seven hundred and seventy-six.

Of which Jeremiah Fitzpatrick received five hundred and twenty-two.

Of which Henry Myerholtz received two hundred and seventy-six.

And that there were no scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the First Ward was three thousand one hundred and ten.

Of which Daniel Brophy received seven hundred and eighty-four.

Of which James Cleary received seven hundred and sixty-six.

Of which James Fitzsimmons received five hundred and twenty-seven.

Of which John Murphy received five hundred and seven.

Of which John Harris received two hundred and eighty five.

Of which Martinius A. Van Lier received two hundred and forty-one.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the First Ward to fill vacancy was one thousand six hundred and twelve.

Of which Bernard Mullin received seven hundred and seventy-seven.

Of which Patrick Baldwin received five hundred and twelve.

Of which August Berger received two hundred and eighty-three.

And that there were fifty scattering votes.

SECOND WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Second Ward was four hundred and thirty.

Of which Jared A. Tompson received three hundred and three.

Of which Charles Cruger received one hundred and twenty-seven.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Second Ward four hundred and forty-one.

Of which Bernard Myer received three hundred and fourteen.

Of which Bernard Cyrberry received one hundred and twenty-seven.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Second Ward to fill vacancy, was four hundred and eighty-seven.

Of which David W. Orpheus received three hundred and one.

Of which Bernard Meyer received one hundred and six.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Second Ward eight hundred and forty-two.

Of which Arthur Hermance received two hundred and ninety-four.

Of which Joseph Manning received two hundred and ninety-one.

Of which John J. Maloney received one hundred and thirty-one.

Of which Michael Murray received one hundred and twenty-six.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Second Ward, to fill vacancy for one year, was eight hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which Oscar F. Northron received two hundred and ninety-eight.

Of which James F. Horan received two hundred and ninety-eight.

Of which Patrick Shea received one hundred and sixteen.

Of which James Sheridan received one hundred and sixteen.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Second Ward to fill vacancy for two years was eight hundred and forty-six.

Of which William Berkley received two hundred and ninety-seven.

Of which Joseph H. White received two hundred and ninety-five.

Of which Isaac P. Wilkins received one hundred and twenty-nine.

Of which Patrick McMahon received one hundred and twenty-five.

And that there were two scattering votes.

THIRD WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Third Ward was five hundred and seventy-four.

Of which Hugh G. Crozier received three hundred and seventy-one.

Of which William Collins received two hundred and three.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Third Ward was five hundred and seventy-nine.

Of which Stephen E. Gardner received three hundred and seventy one.

Of which John B. Thomas received two hundred and eight.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Third Ward was one thousand one hundred and forty-four.

Of which J. Harmon Wellbrook received three hundred and sixty-nine.

Of which Peter Kerran received three hundred and sixty-two.

Of which Henry W. Lecompte received two hundred and seven.

Of which James J. Costa received two hundred and six.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Third Ward, to fill vacancy, was five hundred and seventy-three.

Of which Thomas Lyons received three hundred and sixty-five.

Of which Samuel W. Stont received two hundred and eight.

FOURTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward was one thousand nine hundred and sixty-two.

Of which Eugene Shine received ten hundred and eighteen.

Of which Thomas Mullin received eight hundred and fifty-six.

Of which Joseph Kirner received eighty.

Of which blank received fourteen.

And that there were twelve scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward was one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

Of which Charles Kelley received ten hundred and fifty-six.

Of which Daniel Healy received seven hundred and ninety-three.

Of which blank received five.

And that there were forty-five scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward was three thousand five hundred and thirty-seven.

Of which Michael Carroll received ten hundred and twenty-nine.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward, to fill vacancy, was one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

Of which Joseph Riley received nine hundred and eighty-six.

Of which John Barry received eight hundred and seventy-four.

Of which William P. Kirk received six hundred and forty-eight.

Of which Philip Crehan received one thousand and twenty-nine.

Of which Mathew McGowan received eight hundred and thirty-five.

Of which blank received twenty-two.

And that there was one scattering vote.

FIFTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward was two thousand four hundred and fifty-two.

Of which James M. Tuthill received one thousand three hundred and one.

Of which John Y. Savage, Jr., received seven hundred and fifty-four.

Of which Jeremiah Casey received three hundred and eighty.

And that there were seventeen scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward was two thousand four hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which Noah Worrall received one thousand two hundred and forty-five.

Of which Henry Hopkinson received one thousand one hundred and eighty-nine.

And that there were sixteen scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward was four thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which Benjamin E. Concklin received one thousand two hundred and ninety.

Of which John Besson received one thousand two hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which William Aymar received one thousand and sixty-five.

Of which William H. Burras received nine hundred and twelve.

Of which Terence Foley received three hundred and sixty-two.

And that there were eleven scattering votes.

SIXTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward was two thousand four hundred and sixty-one.

Of which Timothy Brennan received one thousand three hundred and fifty-three.

Of which Thomas Stephens received one thousand and ninety-two.

And that there were sixteen scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward was two thousand four hundred and fifty-five.

Of which John H. Wetjen received one thousand three hundred and forty-eight.

Of which Jeremiah Mahoney received one thousand and ninety-four.

And that there were thirteen scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward was four thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

Of which George Pearson received one thousand three hundred and sixty.

Of which Owen Kinney received one thousand three hundred and fifty-six.

Of which Patrick Geraghty received one thousand and eighty-nine.

Of which Henry O'Keefe received one thousand and eighty-eight.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward to fill vacancy, was two thousand four hundred and sixty-four.

Of which Matthew Tully received one thousand three hundred and forty-eight.

Of which Thomas W. Casey received one thousand and eighty-six.

And that there were twenty-four scattering votes.

SEVENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward was four thousand and twenty-nine.

Of which Daniel Cooper received two thousand one hundred and forty-three.

Of which Thomas Woodward received one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

And that there were twelve scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward was three thousand nine hundred and ninety-four.

Of which James Collins received two thousand one hundred and seventeen.

Of which Al red T. Concklin received one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

And that there were twenty votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward, to fill vacancy, was four thousand and twenty-one.

Of which Thomas Dunlap received two thousand one hundred and eighteen.

Of which Nathaniel M. Terry received one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

And that there were twenty-five scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward was seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-four.

Of which John Duffy received two thousand one hundred.

Of which Richard O'Grady received two thousand and eighty-six.

Of which Edward M. Skidmore received one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

Of which Manny P. Pettit received one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward, to fill vacancy, was four thousand sixty-one.

Of which William S. Friers received two thousand one hundred and fifty-four.

Of which Joseph R. Skidmore received one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

And that there were twenty-seven scattering votes.

EIGHTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward was three thousand seven hundred and four.

Of which John B. Lydecker received two thousand one hundred and twenty-one.

Of which Henry A. Morgan received one thousand three hundred and sixteen.

Of which William J. Moore received two hundred and sixty-four.

And that there were three scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward was three thousand seven hundred.

Of which John Dixon received two thousand one hundred and twenty-six.

Of which Isaac F. Duckworth received one thousand three hundred and nine.

Of which Ralph Bogart received two hundred and sixty-four.

And there was one scattering vote.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward was seven thousand three hundred and ninety-four.

Of which Emmet M. Faye received two thousand one hundred and forty-three.

Of which William F. Hagan received two thousand and ninety-five.

Of which Samuel J. Berry received one thousand three hundred and twenty-two.

Of which Albert Hanson received one thousand two hundred and eighty.

Of which John E. Landon received two hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which Erastus R. Brady received two hundred and sixty-eight.

And that there were eight scattering votes.

NINTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward was five thousand seven hundred and twelve.

Of which Charles F. Gildersleeve received three thousand and seventy-eight.

Of which Levi Onderdonk received one thousand three hundred and nineteen.

Of which William J. Van Arsdale received one thousand three hundred and one.

And that there were fourteen scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward was five thousand seven hundred and twenty-four.

Of which William J. Johnson received three thousand and sixty-six.

Of which John B. Spafford received one thousand three hundred and thirty-five.

Of which William H. Gray received one thousand three hundred and eleven.

And that there were twenty scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward was eleven thousand three hundred and eighty-six.

Of which William H. Gedney received three thousand one hundred and six.

Of which Henry P. See received three thousand and eighty-one.

Of which Gustavus A. Valentine received one thousand three hundred and thirty-seven.

Of which Frekerick Rodefeit received one thousand two hundred and ninety-nine.

Of which James T. Van Orden received one thousand two hundred and eighty-eight.

Of which John C. Casson received one thousand two hundred and seventy-five.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward, to fill vacancy, was five thousand seven hundred and twelve.

Of which James C. Bogart received three thousand one hundred and one.

Of which Edward H. Haines received one thousand three hundred and fourteen.

Of which Peter Banta received one thousand two hundred and eighty-one.

And that there were sixteen scattering votes.

TENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Tenth Ward was two thousand seven hundred and seventy.

Of which Daniel Slote received one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

Of which Benjamin F. Schaffer received eight hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which blank received seventeen.

And that there were nine scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Tenth Ward was two thousand seven hundred and seventy-five.

Of which Edward H. Ellsworth received one thousand six hundred and forty-three.

Of which Edward Phillips, Jr., received one thousand one hundred and ten.

Of which blank received fourteen.

And that there were eight scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Tenth Ward was two thousand three hundred and nineteen.

Of which John H. Niepoth received one thousand six hundred and sixty.

Of which Sylvester E. Nolan received one thousand five hundred and fifty-six.

Of which Gottfried Scheibel received eight hundred and eleven.

Of which Henry E. Jones received seven hundred and forty-six.

Of which Jacob Raynor received two hundred and seventy-nine.

Of which Ezra Stratton received two hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which Charles Millets received one.

Of which blank received thirty-eight.

And that there were five scattering votes.

ELEVENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Eleventh Ward was four thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

Of which Benjamin T. Rhodes received two thousand seven hundred and two.

Of which Daniel D. Wright received two thousand one hundred and forty-one.

And that there were forty scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Eleventh Ward was four thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which John N. Cornell received two thousand three hundred and sixty-nine.

Of which Jeronimous Underhill received two thousand one hundred and ninety-four

Of which Jacob Fuurm received two hundred and fifty-eight.

And that there were thirty-five scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Eleventh Ward was nine thousand seven hundred and twelve.

Of which Tunis H. Duryea received two thousand four hundred and sixty-four.

Of which William C. Barber received two thousand four hundred and sixty-three.

Of which Thomas McGuire received two thousand three hundred and seventy-one.

Of which James Marshall received two thousand three hundred and sixty-two.

And that there were sixty-one scattering votes.

TWELFTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Twelfth Ward, was five thousand and sixty-four.

Of which Harvey H. Gregory received nine hundred and forty-eight.

Of which James Mackean received eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Of which Abraham V. Williams received five hundred and thirty-nine.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Twelfth Ward, was two thousand three hundred and thirty.

Of which Samuel A. Hills received nine hundred and forty three.

Of which Hosea B. Perkins received eight hundred and sixty-three.

Of which Thomas Fitzgerald received five hundred and twenty-three.

And that there was one scattering vote.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twelfth Ward, was four thousand seven hundred and thirty-six.

Of which Patrick McGann received one thousand three hundred and seventeen.

Of which William H. Hayes received nine hundred and forty-five.

Of which James S. Breath received nine hundred and twenty-four.

Of which George H. E. Lynch received eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which William Martin received four hundred and seventy.

Of which John Moore received one hundred and forty-eight.

Of which Samuel W. Galpin received forty-nine.

And that there were five scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twelfth Ward, to fill vacancy, was two thousand nine hundred and four.

Of which John Moore received nine hundred and nineteen.

Of which Nathaniel M. Freeman received eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Of which Samuel W. Galpin received five hundred and sixty-six.

And that there were two scattering votes.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Thirteenth Ward was three thousand one hundred and thirteen.

Of which David H. Gildersleeve received one thousand three hundred and fifty-five.

Of which Lewis Withington received nine hundred and twenty-five.

Of which Garrett M. Losee received eight hundred and twelve.

And that there were twenty-one scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Thirteenth Ward, was three thousand one hundred and fifteen.

Of which Maxwell Merrill received one thousand three hundred and thirty three.

Of which Philip Merkle received nine hundred and twenty-four.

Of which William H. Crossman received eight hundred and fifty.

And that there were eight scattering votes

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Thirteenth Ward, was six thousand two hundred and twenty-four.

Of which William Gardner received one thousand three hundred and ninety-one.

Of which Isaas Elliott received one thousand two hundred and sixty-four.

Of which James P. Flynn received one thousand and thirty-four.

Of which Alexander Proudfoot received nine hundred and eighty-one.

Of which John A. Platt received seven hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which Chas. G. Shaver received seven hundred and forty-four.

And that there were twenty-one scattering votes.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fourteenth Ward, was two thousand nine hundred and five.

Of which Andrew L. Byrne received one thousand four hundred and twenty-three.

Of which Henry F. West received eight hundred and thirty.

Of which William S. Wilhelm received six hundred and forty three.

And that there were eleven scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Fourteenth Ward, was two thousand nine hundred and sixty-three.

Of which Patrick F. Begg received one thousand four hundred and sixty-seven.

Of which Henry S. Slavin receiven nine hundred and sixty-seven.

Of which George Shannon received four hundred and twenty-eight.

And that there was one scattering vote.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fourteenth Ward, was five thousand seven hundred and thirteen.

Of which John Breel received one thousand four hundred and seventy nine.

Of which Henry Maurer received one thousand eight hundred and five-eight.

Of which George Debinham received one thousand three hundred and twenty-six.

Of which John H. Nugent received nine hundred and eighty-one.

And that there were five scattering votes.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Fifteenth Ward was two thousand nine hundred and ten.

Of which Richard Warren received one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

Of which Charles D. Brown received eight hundred and thirteen.

Of which Henry H. Winans received two hundred and sixty-two.

And that there were ten scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Fifteenth Ward was two thousand nine hundred and eight.

Of which Edward Robinson, Jr., received one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Of which James Gibson received eight hundred and seven.

Of which Charles L. Perine received two hundred and seventy-nine.

And that there were nine scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fifteenth Ward was five thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Of which William H. Blakman received one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

Of which Samuel L. Griswold received one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

Of which James W. McCarthy received one thousand one hundred and forty-five.

Of which James S. Huyler received eight hundred and eleven.

Of which Gilbert O. Meigs received two hundred and sixty-three.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fifteenth Ward, to fill vacancy, was two thousand nine hundred and four.

Of which Henry Panton received one thousand eight hundred and twenty five.

Of which William M. Cook received eight hundred and seven.

Of which Thomas C. Clark received two hundred and sixty-three.

And that there were nine scattering votes.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Sixteenth Ward, was four thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

Of which Dewitt C. Peters received two thousand five hundred and ninety-five.

Of which Robert A. Adams received two thousand two hundred and twenty two.

And that there were six scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Sixteenth Ward, was four thousand eight hundred and nine.

Of which Richard Martin received two thousand four hundred and nine.

Of which Louis A. Rosenmiller received two thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

And that there were seven scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Sixteenth Ward, was nine thousand five hundred and two.

Of which William Caldwell received two thousand five hundred and fifty-three.

Of which James Pollock received two thousand four hundred and fifty-three.

Of which Samuel Osgood received two thousand three hundred and ten.

Of which Milton St John received two thousand one hundred and seventy-eight.

And that there were eight scattering votes.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Seventeenth Ward, was six thousand two hundred and thirty-seven.

Of which James Cushing, Jr., received two thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

Of which Joseph McGuire received three thousand two hundred and ninety.

And that there were eighty-six scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Seventeenth Ward, was six thousand three hundred and thirty seven.

Of which William Hibbard received two thousand eight hundred and nine y three.

Of which Michael Hahn received three thousand three hundred and seventy-three.

And that there were seventy-one scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Seventeenth Ward was twelve thousand four hundred and ninety-one.

Of which William H. Vanderhoef received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

Of which John Lloyd received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Of which B. Hubert Williams received three thousand three hundred and sixty-one.

Of which Theodore Zoeller received three thousand three hundred and seventy four.

And that there were seventy-three scattering votes.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Eighteenth Ward, was five thousand and thirty-eight.

Of which William E. Curtis received two thousand five hundred and thirty-two.

Of which Henry A. Hurlbut received two thousand five hundred and three.

And that there were three scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Eighteenth Ward was four thousand and three hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which Frederick E. Mather received two thousand seven hundred and fifty-three.

Of which James H. Bernard received two thousand two hundred and thirty-six.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Eighteenth Ward was ten thousand and fifty-one.

Of which James Carson, Jr., received two thousand seven hundred and sixty-two.

Of which John Walsh received two thousand seven hundred and seventy-three.

Of which Robert Dobbey received two thousand two hundred and thirty-eight.

Of which Joseph F. Jay received two thousand two hundred and sixty-four.

And that there were two scattering votes.

NINETEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Nineteenth Ward, was three thousand

Of which George Wier received one thousand one hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which Adrian Brown received one thousand one hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which Hugh McCabe received five hundred and ninety one.

Of which William Wadsworth received fifty-two.

And that there was one scattering vote.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Nineteenth Ward, was three thousand and thirteen.

Of which Henry J Armstrong received one thousand one hundred and ninety one.

Of which Charles H. Lyons received one thousand three hundred.

Of which John Donovan received five hundred and twenty-two.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Nineteenth Ward, was five thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which Robert McGinness received one thousand eight hundred.

Of which William H. Hitchman received one thousand three hundred and fifty-six.

Of which Daniel Kelleher received five hundred and thirty-five.

Of which William G. King received one thousand one hundred and sixty-nine.

Of which James Miller received one thousand one hundred and twenty-two.

And that there were seven scattering votes.

TWENTIETH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward, was five thousand nine hundred and three.

Of which Hubbard G. Stone received two thousand one hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which Aaron E. McGlynn received one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

Of which Edwin Dobbs received one thousand six hundred and seventeen.

Of which John Hooper received one hundred and ninety-five.

And that there were sixteen scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward, was five thousand six hundred and seventy-four.

Of which Daniel S Younge received two thousand one hundred and thirty-eight.

Of which Peter Farrell received one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

Of which John B. Radley received one thousand four hundred and ninety-six

Of which Daniel H. Smith received one hundred and fifty-seven.

Of which John Hooper received thirty-seven.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward, was eleven thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Of which Thomas Maher received three thousand three hundred and six.

Of which John F. Williams received two thousand one hundred and sixty-four.

Of which Valentine Cook received one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

Of which Henry W. Nichols received two thousand one hundred and sixty-one.

Of which James T. Wilson received one thousand six hundred and forty-three.

Of which John Calvert received one hundred and ninety-nine.

Of which William Ross received two hundred and one.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward was

Of which John R. Voorhis received two hundred and thirty-five.

And that there were twelve scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward, to fill vacancies, was five thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which James W. Luckey received two thousand one hundred and fifty-three.

Of which James Harrison received one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

Of which John R. Paxton received one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

And that there were four scattering votes.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Twenty-first Ward, was four thousand four hundred and twenty-seven.

Of which Andrew J. Quinn received two thousand five hundred and sixty-seven.

Of which Lewis S. Thomas received one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

And that there were six scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Twenty-first Ward, was four thousand four hundred and thirty.

Of which Edward C. Johnson received two thousand two hundred and seventy-six.

Of which Charles Nanz received two thousand one hundred and fifty-four.

And that there were four scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twenty-first Ward, was eight thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Of which Alexander Bradon received two thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which Benjamin B. Atterbury received two thousand six hundred and forty-five.

Of which William DeLacy received two thousand one hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which William F. Easterbrook received one thousand four hundred and sixty-six.

And that there were eight scattering votes.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Twenty-second Ward, was three thousand three hundred and sixty-three.

Of which John O'Keefe received one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

Of which Alexander Perry received one thousand five hundred and sixteen.

And that there was one scattering vote.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Twenty-second Ward, was three thousand three hundred and sixty-eight.

Of which Ernest C. H. Stack received one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

Of which John C. Lang received one thousand four hundred and seventy-six.

Of which Charles K. Simms received seventy.

And that there was one scattering vote.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twenty second Ward, was six thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine.

Of which John MacKewan received one thousand seven hundred and sixty.

Of which Joseph Cadlipp, Jr., received one thousand five hundred and forty-three.

Of which Philip H. Verdon received one thousand four hundred and eighty-five.

Of which Patrick Murphy received one thousand four hundred and seventeen.

Of which John Sims received eighty-five.

Of which George C. Thatcher received one hundred and thirty-five.

Of which Edward Egbert received three hundred and twenty-eight.

And that there were fourteen scattering votes.

The Board of City Canvassers of the City and County of New-York, having canvassed and estimated the votes given at the several Election Districts of said City and County, at the Election held Dec. 8, 1858, do hereby certify, determine and declare

MAYOR.

That Fernando Wood, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Mayor of the City of New-York.

COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.

That George C. Bronson, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Counsel to the Corporation.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS-HOUSE.

That James Lynch, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Governor of the Alms-House.

That William T. Pinckney received the next highest number of votes, and was thereby duly elected Governor of the Alms-House.

ALDERMEN.

That Richard Barry, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Second Aldermanic District.

That James Bagley, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Fourth Aldermanic District.

That Michael Tuomey, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Sixth Aldermanic District.

That John Russell, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Eighth Aldermanic District.

That Charles G. Cornell, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Tenth Aldermanic District.

That Francis I. A. Boole, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Twelfth Aldermanic district.

That Edward M. Platt, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Fourteenth Aldermanic District.

That Terrence Farley, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Seventeenth Aldermanic District.

COUNCILMEN,

That the following-named persons were, by the greatest number of votes, duly elected to the office of Councilmen in each of the Senatorial Districts of the City, viz:

Fourth District—Harris Bogart, Morgan Jones, Joseph Shannon, James A. Burns, John Hogan, and John Bautich.

Fifth District—Frederick Rollwaggen, Jr., Edward Costello, John McCunnell, John Van Tine, Thomas G. Hall, and J. L. Perley.

Sixth District—Samuel T. Munson, Lawrence M. Van Wart, Alexander L. Shaw, Cornelius W. Campbell, Pierre C. Kane, and John Baker.

Seventh District—Ira A. Hull, Chas. N. Decker, Chas. McCarthy, Daniel B. Townsend, Charles T. Pinckney, and Jonathan T. Trotter.

CONSTABLES.

That the following-named persons were, by the greatest number of votes, duly elected as Constables for the various Wards of this City, viz:

Wards.	
I.	Mathew Birne..... Thomas Roach.
II.	James Sullivan..... Joseph R. Reed.
III.	John Hurley..... Michael McCann.
IV.	Michael Dunn..... James Donovan.
V.	Chas. F. Watts..... Michael Kerrigan.
VI.	Daniel Duffy..... Patrick Boyle.
VII.	Christopher F. Klenk. Robt. Stanwood.
VIII.	Robt. Reid..... Thos Cavanagh.
IX.	Abm. Springstein..... Thos Farroll
X.	Chas. Lyons..... Philip Riley.
XI.	Lloyd Bryant..... Lorenz Oberle.
XII.	John Helms..... John R. Farrington.
XIII.	Anthony Ginstadt..... Jas. Hilderbrand.
XIV.	Thos. McGuire..... Isaac Jones.
XV.	John Hillier..... William Hepburn.
XVI.	Joseph Kessler..... Michael McCann.
XVII.	Rudolph Blumenberg. George Robbins.
XVIII.	John R. Finley..... James Owens.
XX.	John McGlynn..... John Mahoney.
XX.	Simeon Raymond..... William Wilson.
XXI.	Thomas Bradburn..... Mathew Nugent.
XXII.	Thomas Cushing..... John F. Seigman.

SCHOOL OFFICERS.

That the following named persons were, by the greatest number of votes, duly elected as School Officers in the various Wards of this City, as follows, viz.:

FIRST WARD.

Commissioner—James Cavanagh.
Inspector—Felix Duffy.
Trustees—Daniel Brophy, full term.
James Cleary, full term.
Bernard Mullen, to fill vacancy.

SECOND WARD.

Commissioner—Jared N. Timpson.
Inspectors—Bernard Meyer, full term.
Thomas Hall, to fill vacancy.
Trustees—Arthur Hermance, full term.
Joseph Manning, full term.
Oscar C. Northan, to fill vacancy for one year.
James F. Horan, to fill vacancy for one year, (in place of Lyons.)
Wm. Buckley, to fill vacancy for two years.

THIRD WARD.

Commissioner—Hugh Crozier.
Inspector—Stephen E. Gardner.
Trustees—J. Harmon Welbrook, full term.
Peter Kervan, full term.
Thomas Lyons, to fill vacancy for three years.

FOURTH WARD.

Commissioner—Eugene Shine.
Trustees—Michael Carroll, full term.
Jas. Reilly, do.
Phillip Creahan, to fill vacancy.

FIFTH WARD.

Commissioner—James M. Tuthill.
Inspector—Noah Warrall.
Trustees—John Bessen, full term.
Benj. R. Conklin, do.

SIXTH WARD.

Commissioner—Timothy Brennan.
Inspector—John B. Weijen.
Trustees—John Duffy, full term.
Geo. Pearson, do.
Mathew Tully, to fill vacancy for three years.

SEVENTH WARD.

Commissioner—Daniel Cogar.
Inspectors—Jas. Collins, full term.
Thomas Dunlap, to fill vacancy.
Trustees—Richard O'Grady full term.
John Duffy, do.
Wm. S. Tuers, to fill vacancy.

EIGHTH WARD.

Commissioner—John Lydecker.
Inspector—John Dixon.
Trustees—Wm. F. Fagan, full term.
Emmet M. Price, full term.

NINTH WARD.

Commissioner—Chas. L. Gildersleeve.
Inspector—Wm. J. Johnson.
Trustees—Wm. H. Gedney, full term.
Henry P. See, full term.
Jacob C. Rogers, to fill vacancy.

TENTH WARD.

Commissioner—Daniel Slote.
Inspector—Edward R. Forsyth.
Trustees—Peter E. Nolan, full term.
John H. Nelpoth, full term.

ELEVENTH WARD.

Commissioner—Benj. T. Rhodes.
Inspector—John N. Costello.
Trustees—Tunis H. Duryee, full term.
Wm. C. Barber, full term.

TWELFTH WARD.

Commissioner—Harvey H. Gregory.
Inspector—Samu. A. Hills.
Trustees—Patrick McGann, full term.
Wm. H. Hays, full term.
John Moore, to fill vacancy.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Commissioner—David H. Gildersleeve.
Inspector—Manning Merrill.
Trustees—Wm. Gardner, full term.
Eneas Elliott, do.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Commissioner—Andrew L. Byrne.
Inspector—Park. Begg.
Trustees—Henry Maurer, full term.
John Freel, do.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

Commissioner—Richard C. Warren.
Inspector—Edward Robinson, Jr.
Trustees—Samuel L. Griswold, full term.
Wm. N. Blakeman, do.
Henry Fanton, to fill vacancy.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Commissioner—Dennis C. Peters.
Inspector—Richard Martin.
Trustees—Wm. Caldwell, full term.
Jas Pollock, do.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Commissioner—James McGuire.
Inspector—Michael Riahn.
Trustees—B. Herbert Williams.
Theodore Zoeller.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Commissioner—Wm. E. Curtis.
Inspector—Frederick E. Mather.
Trustees—James Cushing, Jr., full term.
John Walsh, do.

NINETEENTH WARD.

Commissioner—No election: tie vote.
Inspector—Charles H. Lyons.
Trustees—Robert McGinness.
William Hitchman.

TWENTIETH WARD.

Commissioner—Hubbard G. Stone.
Inspector—Daniel S. Younge.
Trustees—Thomas Maher, full term.
John F. Williams, do.
Joseph N. Luckey, to fill vacancy.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

Commissioner—Andrew V. Stout.
Inspector—Edward C. Johnson.
Trustees—Alexander Brandon, full term.
Benj. B. Atterbury, do.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

Commissioner John O'Keefe.
Inspector—Ernest C. H. Starck.
Trustees—John Makewan, full term.
James Cadlipp, Jr., do.

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this 10th day of December, 1859

F. I. A. BOOLE, Chairman.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

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A full and elegant assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRESS SILKS, SHAWLS, and CLOAKS.
Also, HOSIERY, FLANNELS, SHEETINGS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, GLOVES, CLOTHS, VESTINGS, CASSIMERES, CURTAIN MATERIALS, CARPETINGS, &c., &c., &c.
461 to 467 BROADWAY,
255 to 261 GRAND ST.,
47 & 49 CATHARINE ST.
se24 3m

GREAT BARGAINS IN RIBBONS.—M. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S immense and LARGELY INCREASING WHOLESALE BUSINESS renders imperative his removal to a larger house. With this view he has erected a large and beautiful store, No. 24 WALKER STREET, where he intends moving on the 1st of January, and relinquishing the retail trade entirely.

In the mean time his large and lately imported stock of RIBBONS will be sold at greatly reduced prices, as he is determined to sell all his present stock ere the 1st of January next.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.
LADIES, DO NOT FORGET THE NUMBER—387 BROADWAY.

N. B.—His endless variety of DRESS TRIMMINGS enables any one to make a selection, or match any article of dress, if it can be done in New York. s24 tf

LADIES, REMEMBER!—FALL GOODS in great variety just opened and now ready for inspection at the very popular up-town store of W. G. CAMPBELL, 178 3d avenue, between 17th and 18th streets. A beautiful assortment of Alexandre Kid Gloves for sale. Also, Campbell's Gem of Fashion Steel Spring Extension Skirt, and Dry Goods of every description at the very lowest prices. o29 3m

GREAT BARGAINS IN
EMBROIDERIES.
ON MONDAY, Dec. 12,
Will be offered at greatly reduced prices,
1,000 fine French Embroidered Collars at 50c., 75c. and $1
500 fine French Embroidered Collars at $1 25.
500 fine French Embroidered Collars at $1 50.
ALSO,
380 FINE FRENCH EMBROIDERED HDKFS AT $1 25 AND $1 50 EACH.
ALSO,
500 doz. Ladies plain Linen Hdkfs at $1 per dozen.,
WARRANTED ALL LINEN.
Also, a large assortment of
POINT LACE, HONITON AND MALTESE COLLARS, equally cheap at
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO'S.,
s24 3m No. 335 Broadway, cor. of Worth st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REV. DR. CAHILL.—THE REV. DR. CAHILL will deliver
FOUR LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY
IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
New York,
On the Evenings of the
3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of January next,
In the following order:
FIRST LECTURE,
THE TIDES.
Tides twice a day—Spring and Neap Tides—The Path of the Tide—Oceans, Rivers, Currents, Elevations, Headlands—No appreciable tide in the Mediterranean—Ocean Whirlpools—The Equilibrium of the Ocean Temperature.

SECOND LECTURE,
THE CONSTITUENT PARTS OF THE ATMOSPHERE.
Chemical uses of these parts—Height of the Atmosphere—Motion of the Atmosphere—Wind—Tropical Currents—Solar Caloric—Storms.

THIRD LECTURE,
EQUILIBRIUM OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.
Distances, Volume, Masses and Momentum of the Planets—Volume, Mass and Momentum of the Sun—Fulcrum of the Solar System—Centre of Gravity of the Solar System within the body of the Sun—Centripetal and Projectal Forces—Original Motion of the Planets—Doctrine of Eclipses in reference to the Path of the Planets.

FOURTH LECTURE,
DISTANCE OF THE PLANETS.
Trigonometrical calculations—The Anatomy of the Human Eye—The Lenses of the Eye—Telescopes—Microscopes—Lenses.

These Lectures are to be illustrated by a finished set of Diagrams, Maps and Brass Machinery.

The Lectures will commence on each evening at 8 o'clock precisely. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

Tickets to be had at the following places:—Messrs. Sadlier & Co., 161 William-street; D. Ingram & Brother, 541 Broadway; D. Appleton & Co., 348 Broadway; P. O'Shea, 380 Broadway; Wm. Hall & Son, 383 Broadway; Schwarzburg & Luis, corner of Broadway and Ninth street; Hall of the Catholic Literary Association, No. 519 Broadway, and at the Astor House. d31 1t

COCOAINA, COCOAINA,
A COMPOUND OF COCOANUT OIL,
but known as
DR. BENJAMIN'S HAIR RESTORATIVE,
is the only preparation in the world that will restore the hair. Its renovating powers are truly wonderful. None need be bald who will try this remedy, and persevere in it long enough to give it a chance to operate on the roots of the Hair, and renew their natural life and vigor. Try it once, and you will be satisfied to continue. It will also cleanse the Hair, impart to it a beautiful brightness, and render it
SOFT, GLOSSY, LUXURIANT,
and inclined to curl. As a dressing for the hair it stands
UNRIVALED,
causing it to remain in any desired position.
Sold only by K. CRUGER, Medical Agent,
439 1y 748 Broadway, New York.

TO MERCANTILE AND PROFESSIONAL MEN.—Situation wanted for a well-educated youth, 15 years of age, who is a good penman, writer, and quick at figures; has had two years' experience in a first-class publishing house; is a good marker, and having nearly a perfect knowledge of Phonography, would be an acquisition to any business requiring expedition, neatness and correctness. He resides with his parents, and may refer to his present employers, and to other prominent firms. Please address "JOSEPH," Box 780 Post Office. d31 1t

A CATHOLIC GIFT BOOK FOR 1860.
JUST PUBLISHED,
THE SILVER STOLE,
being a collection of One Hundred Texts of Scripture, and One Hundred Original Epitaphs suitable for the Grave of a Child.
By Rev. J. W. CUMMINGS, D. D.,
New York.
One volume 8vo., fancy cloth gilt edges.....$1
P. O'SHEA, Publisher,
Principal Importer in the United States of Church Vestments, Altar Furniture, &c., 380 Broadway, New York. d31 t

JOHN BOWES, MANUFACTURER
of Plain and Ornamental
IRON RAILING,
Balcony, Verandah, Iron Shutters, Vault Doors, Iron Columns, Vault-beams, Girders, and all kinds of
Iron Work in general.
All orders executed at the shortest notice.
478 Houston street, one door from Bowery, New York.
jy16 1y

COAL! COAL! COAL!
EDWARD J. MOORE having recently purchased the old and well-established Coal Yard N. W. corner of 26th st. and 10th av., will keep constantly on hand a superior quality of Red and White Ash Coal from the most approved mines, Lehigh Lump Coal for foundry purposes Also, Cumberland Coal for blacksmiths' use, which he will sell at the lowest market prices. o29 3in

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION,
No. 694 Broadway, corner of Fourth street.
A NEW EXHIBITION.
The finest gallery of European paintings ever opened in New York.
Admission..... 25 cents.
Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M. dec24 3in

ASTOR HOUSE RESTAURANT.—THE Restaurant connected with the Astor House is open daily, except Sundays, for the service of breakfasts and dinners. The vegetables, milk and eggs are fresh every day from the Astor House farm, and the best oysters and finest varieties of fish are to be had here at all seasons, prepared and served in new and approved styles. Entrance on Broadway and also on Barclay street. oct22 3m

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.—The only establishment attended by M. VERGNES, the inventor of the cure of rheumatism, debility, mercurial diseases, &c.,
No. 119 Fourth Avenue, New York. no5 3m

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S PATENT
BILLIARD TABLES.
MANUFACTORY & WAREROOMS
635,67,669, CROSBY ST. NEW YORK.
oct29 3m

WANTS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS.—A young lady is desirous of obtaining a situation as Governess in a private family, or as companion to a lady. She has a thorough knowledge of French, English and Music, and can give the best references. All communications should be addressed to A. T. W., office of The Metropolitan Record. no12 tf

MEDICAL.

PERUVIAN SYRUP, OR PROTECTED SOLUTION OF PROTOXIDE OF IRON COMBINED.
This well known remedy has been used very extensively, and with great success, for the cure of
DYSPEPSIA,
OR IMPAIRED AND IMPERFECT DIGESTION.
AND THE CONSEQUENT
Deterioration of the Blood;
and for the cure of the following
Forms of Disease,
Most of which originate in
DYSPEPSIA:
Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Neuralgia and Nervous Affections, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Languor and Depression of Spirits, Carbuncles and Boils
Piles, Scrofula, Affections of the Skin, Consumptive Tendencies, Bronchitis, Diseases Peculiar to Females, and all Complaints accompanied by General Debility, and requiring a Tonic and Alterative Medicine.

NOTE.—The failure of Iron as a remedy for Dyspepsia a bad state of the blood, and the numerous diseases caused thereby, has arisen from the want of such a preparation of it as shall enter the stomach in a Protoxide state, and assimilate at once with the blood. This is exactly what PERUVIAN SYRUP supplies containing, as it does, iron in the only form in which it is possible for it to enter the circulation. For this reason the Peruvian Syrup often radically cures diseases in which other preparations of Iron and other medicines have been found to be of no avail.

Certificate of A. A. Hayes, M. D., of Boston.
It is well known that the medicinal effects of Protoxide of Iron are lost by even a very brief exposure to air, and that to maintain a solution of Protoxide of Iron, without further oxidation, has been deemed impossible.
In the Peruvian Syrup this desirable point is attained by combination in a way before unknown; and this solution may replace all the proto-carbonates, citrates and tartrates of the shops in this form of Protoxide.
A. A. HAYES,
Assayer to the State of Massachusetts.
No. 16 Boylston street, Boston.

Certificate of James R. Chilton, M. D., of New York.
A medicinal preparation has been placed in my hands, called "Peruvian Syrup." The main active ingredient in its composition is a salt of the Protoxide of Iron, which is so judiciously combined and protected that it does not undergo any change by exposure to the air. It is well known to medical men that preparations of Iron, where the Protoxide is kept from the action of air, are the most active for internal use, and that consequently it may be given in quantities so small as not to disturb the stomach of delicate patients.
It is equally well known, that it has been found very difficult to preserve in a palatable form for a desirable length of time, compounds of the Protoxide of Iron. The Peruvian Syrup, I am pleased to say, will be found to have accomplished this desirable end.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.
No. 93 Prince street, New York, Aug. 8, 1859.

The following certificate is from well known citizens of Boston:
The undersigned having experienced the beneficial effects of the Peruvian Syrup, do not hesitate to recommend it to the attention of the public.
Rev. John Pierpont, Thomas A. Dexter, S. H. Kendall, M. D., Thomas C. Amory, Peter Harvey, James C. Dunn, Samuel May, Rev. Theodore Parker.

Testimonials from Clergymen.
The Rev. John Pierpont says: "I have been cured of a troublesome cutaneous disease by the use of the Peruvian Syrup, and it affords me great satisfaction to find that it is rapidly gaining the confidence of the medical profession, for my settled conviction is, that it deserves the confidence, not of that profession alone, but of the public."
The Rev. Warren Burton: "I do not hesitate to recommend the Peruvian Syrup to any whose habits render them liable to Headache, Dyspeptic Complaints, Neuralgia, Nervous affections and General Debility."
Professor Follen calls it "For all the Proteian forms of disease and innumerable complaints that are comprehended under the popular but somewhat vague terms of Nervousness and Dyspepsia, I believe the Peruvian Syrup to be a veritable specific."
The Rev. Thomas Whittemore: "I have been using, for some time past, the Peruvian Syrup. It gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits, elasticity of muscle. I have no doubt, that in cases of Pain, Pain in the Limbs, Dyspepsia, and especially of Dropsy, it may be administered with a greater prospect of success than any other medicine in use among us."

Testimonials from Well Known Physicians.
Letter from S. H. Kendall, M. D., Boston, Jan. 22, 1859. I was for many years afflicted with Liver Complaint, of which I was cured in 1854 by the use of the Peruvian Syrup, and have enjoyed good health ever since. S. H. KENDALL, M. D.

Letter from Francis Dana, M. D., Boston, June 7, 1859. I have been relieved of a Catarrhal Affection, consequent on Bronchitis, by the use of the Peruvian Syrup, and I would recommend it where a tonic and alterative effect is desired. FRANCIS DANA, M. D.

Letter from Lewis Johnston, M. D., of Horton, N. S., Feb. 2, 1858. My experience of the Peruvian Syrup satisfies me that it is a valuable remedy for diseases usually classed under the general terms of Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility and Neuralgia. I have also found it useful in Rheumatic Affections and Hemorrhoidal Tendencies.
LEWIS JOHNSTON, M. D.

Letter from Jeremiah Stone, M. D., of Provincetown, Mass., Dec. 30, 1858. I have used the Peruvian Syrup in my practice for fifteen months, and it has fulfilled my most sanguine expectations. It is the best ideal of a preparation of Iron, and as such I feel to be a duty to recommend it to all medical practitioners. I have used the Syrup in a remarkable case of Scrofulous Affection of the bones and periosteum combined, which effected a complete restoration to health. For such diseases as this, I consider the Syrup an invaluable medicine.
JEREMIAH STONE, M. D.

Letter from W. R. Chisholm, M. D., New Bedford, Dec. 25, 1858. I have employed the Peruvian Syrup successfully in cases of Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Nervous Debility, Neuralgia, Erysipelas, Boils and Diseases of the Skin; also Chlorosis, Leucorrhœa, Prolapsis Uteri, and in Female Complaints generally. As an alterative tonic, the Syrup ought to be used by clergymen, editors, desk and study men, and others who use their brains more than their muscles; as well as operatives, printers, tailors, shoemakers, seamstresses, and all those whose occupation confines them in ill-ventilated and over heated rooms, and who are liable to suffer more or less from nervous debility.
W. R. CHISHOLM, M. D.

Letter from Roswell Kinney, M. D., Mannsville, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1856. I do not hesitate to say that the Peruvian Syrup has claims to confidence equal, if not superior, to those of any medicine that has ever come to my knowledge. I have used it with great success for Dyspepsia and Epilepsy ROSWELL KINNEY, M. D.

N. B. Pamphlets giving further information of the Syrup can be had on application to the agents, or to
N. L. CLARK & Co., Proprietors,
No. 18 Sudbury street, Boston.
Sold by Druggists generally in the United States.
n27 eowly

FINANCIAL.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK—No. 51 CHAMBERS STREET.—This Institution has been established for the purpose of affording to Emigrants and others a SAFE PLACE OF DEPOSIT for their FUNDS, to protect them from robbery and fraud.
It is conducted with the strictest economy; neither the Officers nor Trustees receive any compensation for their services. The entire profits belong to the depositors, and will be divided among them, having due regard to the safety of their funds.
The last dividend was at the rate per cent. upon all sums of $500 and under, and will be continued or increased as the profits may justify.
Book open to receive deposits daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.

TRUSTEES.

William Watson,	And'w Carrigan,	James Kerrigan,
Hugh Kelly,	James Oiwell,	John P. Nesmith,
Henry L. Clinch,	James Kelly,	Daniel Devlin.
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JOSEPH STUART, President.
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EDWARD BAYER, Second Vice President.
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PETER CREBAR, Accountant.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller. jy29 1y

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures
EVERY KIND OF HUMOR,
from the worst Scrofula to a common Pimple.
Five to eight bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Kings Evil.
Six to eight bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Scurvy.
Three to six bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Erysipelas.
Two to five bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and breaking out on the head.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of rheumatism.
If proof is required to convince the readers of this paper of the good effect and excellency of this medicine, we refer them to the following beautiful testimonials:
MR. KENNEDY—DEAR SIR: Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children of that class so neglected before entering this Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you that it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing all persons afflicted with scrofula and other humors.
ST. ANN LEXIS SHORB,
Superioress St. Vincent's Asylum, Boston.

ANOTHER.
DEAR SIR: We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well. SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH,
Hamilton, C. W.
For sale by every druggist in the United States and British Provinces. m12 1y

THE ONLY ARTICLE UNRIVALLED in Market, with immense Home and European Demand.—The reason why is that, by Kennedy's new process, it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes grey, supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching and heat from the scalp, quiets the nerves and nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied upon to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will clean and keep it from falling off; makes it soft, glossy, healthy and beautiful, and if used by the young two or three times a week it will never fail or become grey. Then, reader, read the following and judge for yourself:
NEW YORK, Jan. 8, 1858.
MESSRS. O. J. WOOD & Co.—Gentlemen: Having heard a great deal about Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite grey, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudice which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article to test it for myself.
The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as grey as I was, but who, having my prejudice without my reason for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your Restorative a trial till they have further proof—and the best proof being occular demonstration—I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, as my hair is now out of the N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment every day.
My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glosser and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am yours, respectfully,
HENRY JENKINS,
Cor. Columbia and Carroll streets, Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.
Prof. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years caused, I suppose, from a slight fever when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative only six weeks, and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing, after having used all other remedies known to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.
You can publish this if you think proper.
Yours, &c., S. W. MIDDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1857.
Prof. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front and also the back part of my head almost lost lost its covering—was, in fact, bare. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation I can induce many others to try it. Yours, respectfully,
D. R. THOMAS, M. D., No. 464 Vine street.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3. O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors,
No. 312 Broadway, New York (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment),
And No. 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.
And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. dec3 3m

SAVAGE & BROTHER, PLUMBERS, No. 660 Sixth avenue New York, and No. 206 Fulton avenue Brooklyn. Water introduced into houses at the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to. (oct22 3m) ARTHUR & PATRICK SAVAGE.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY—Office removed from 177 West st., corner of Warren, to wharf foot of Canal street
REGULAR THROUGH LINE TO
SAN FRANCISCO,
Via Panama Railroad,
and connecting only with steamers Golden Gate, Golden Age, John L. Stephens, and Sonora,
of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.
The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the 5th and 20th of each month, from foot of Canal street, North river.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons of freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight apply at the office of the company, No. 88 Wall street.
For passage apply at the only office of the companies, on the wharf foot of Canal street, to
o22 3m WILLIAM H. WICKHAM.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, and GLASGOW, calling at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland, to land and receive mails and passengers.—The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company's splendid Clyde-built Iron Screw Steamships are intended to sail as follows:
FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, Dec. 31
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, Jan. 14
EDINBURGH.....Saturday, Jan. 28
And each alternate Saturday at noon, from Pier No. 44, N. R.

FROM NEW YORK FOR GLASGOW.
KANGAROO.....Saturday, Jan. 7
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Saturday, Feb. 4
And each month in winter, and each alternate Saturday in Summer, from Pier 44, N. R.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin to Queenstown, Liverpool, or Glasgow.....$75
Cabin to London (via Liverpool).....80
Third Class to Queenstown, Liverpool, Glasgow.....30
Third Class to London.....33
Third Class return tickets, available for six months from Liverpool or Glasgow.....60
Passengers forwarded to Havre, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen and Antwerp at through rates.
Certificates of passage issued from Liverpool and Glasgow to New York.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are constructed with water-tight compartments, and carry experienced surgeons.
For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company. JOHN G. DALE,
15 Broadway, New York, Agent.
In Liverpool to WM. INMAN, Tower Buildings.
In Glasgow to WM. INMAN, 13 Dixon street.
o15 3m

FOR HAVANA.
QUAKER CITY LINE.
Carrying the United States Mails, and leaving each port every twenty days.
The new, fast, and double-engine Steamship
YORKTOWN,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander,
Will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on
Monday, December 26,
At two o'clock P. M., from pier 45 North River. Her next trip will be made on Monday, Jan. 16th, 1860.
The YORKTOWN is a new ship, of 1,800 tons burthen, and well tested for both strength and speed. Her accommodations are unequalled.
First cabin.....$60.
Second cabin.....35.
For freight or passage, apply to
HARGOUS & CO.,
33 South street.

OLD BLACK BALL LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
ROCHE, BROTHERS & COFFEY, AGENTS,
No. 69 South street, New York.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1859.
Persons desirous of sending for their friends now residing in the Old Country, can make the necessary arrangements with the subscribers, and have them brought out by the "BLACK BALL LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS," sailing from Liverpool punctually on the 1st and 16th of each month, or by first class American ships weekly.
Should those sent for decline coming out, the money will be returned to the parties here, on producing the Packet Certificate and the receipt.
The "Black Ball, or Old Line of Liverpool Packets," comprise the following magnificent and fast sailing ships:

Harvest Queen (new,)	Columbia,
Isaac Webb (new,)	Fidelia,
Great Western,	Manhattan,
New Ship,	Ivanhoe,
James Foster (new,)	Capt. E. W. Peabody.
Neptune (new,)	Capt. J. W. Porter.

Provisions of the best quality are provided for the passengers, and served out daily, viz: per week of 1¼ lbs. beef, 1 lb. pork, 3½ lbs. bread, 1 lb. flour, 1½ lbs. rice, 1½ lbs. peas or beans, 1¼ lbs. oatmeal, 2 lbs. potatoes, 1 lb. sugar, and 2 oz. tea, for each adult passenger.
We issue drafts at sight for any amount on the Royal Bank of Ireland, Dublin, which are paid in all the towns and cities in Great Britain and Ireland, free of discount.
Apply, or address (if by letter enclosing a postage stamp) ROCHE, BROTHERS & COFFEY,
No. 69 South street, corner of Pine, N. Y.
AGENTS.
Boston, Mass.—Patrick Donahoe.
Cincinnati, Ohio—W. B. Barry & Co.
Lowell, Mass.—P. Sheahan.
New Haven, Conn.—P. Morrissey. 26f 1y

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer ARAGO, ——, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, the 31st inst., at o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach street. This ship has five water-tight compartments, enclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb 4. jy30 6m

TAPSCOTT'S LINE—LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, sailing every Saturday.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter, inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., 86 South street, New York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.
jy30 6m

INSTRUCTION.

ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Under the Direction of
THE SISTERS OF MERCY,
210 Madison Avenue, South-west corner of 37th street, NEW YORK.

This Institution will be opened for the admission of pupils on

Tuesday, January 3d, 1860.

The course of studies will be complete in a literary and scientific point of view, and every facility afforded for the acquisition of the accomplishments of modern society.

The method of instruction which is designed to develope the mental faculties, will also embrace moral training as the basis of a true and solid education, but there will be no interference with the religious tenets of any pupil.

Arrangements will be made to suit the convenience of young ladies who, having completed the ordinary course of studies, desire to attain a greater proficiency in any particular branch.

Application for circulars, or for admission may be made personally at the Institution or by letter addressed "DIRECTRESS OF THE ACADEMY,
210 Madison Avenue, New York."

SETON HALL COLLEGE, MADISON, N. J.—Studies will be resumed on Wednesday, August 24, 1859.

TERMS.

Board and Tuition, washing, mending, use of bed and bedding, per annum.....$225 00
Physicians Fees, per annum..... 3 00
Music and Drawing, each per annum..... 40 00
German, Italian and Spanish, each per ann.. 25 00
$40 extra will be charged to students who remain at the College during vacation. The number of students is limited to sixty.
dec3 3m B. J. McQUAID, President.

ST. BONAVENTURE'S COLLEGE, ALLEGANY, Cattaraugus County, New York.—This Institution is situated near the Allegany River, within a short distance of the Allegany and Olean Stations, on the New York and Erie Railroad.

The scholastic year is from the first of September to the first of July.

TERMS.

Tuition, Board, Washing, and Mending, per annum, to be paid half yearly in advance, $180.

Modern languages and music form extra charge.
PAMFILO DA MAGLIANO, O. S. F., President
dec24 3m

A CATHOLIC LADY, RESIDING IN 125th street, (Harlem) near the Christian Brothers School, and having two small Spanish boys under her charge, would like to increase the number. Those parents whose sons require female care, and the advantages of a good school, may rest assured that they will here find all they may desire.

The best of references given and required. Terms for Board, washing and mending will be $150 per annum, payable six months in advance.

Address M. G. M., box 105, Harlem Post Office, New York. aug13 tf

MONS. L. DE'GRAND-VAL'S CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J. Terms for board, Washing and Tuition in Classical and Commercial courses, including French and Vocal Music $200, per annum. Annual session begins September 1. New pupils received at any time previous without extra charge. Special reference—Rev. A. Canvin of Hoboken. ly23 1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES
AT REDUCED PRICES.

"These Machines, unlike all others, require no fastening of threads at the end of the seam. We endeavored to pull the seam apart, but, unless the cloth gave way, we found it impossible. We commend their claims to our lady readers."—[Philadelphia Catholic Herald.

Offices, No. 495 Broadway, New York; No. 18 Summer street, Boston; No. 730 Chestnut street, Philadelphia; No 181 Baltimore street, Baltimore; No. 58 West Fourth street, Cincinnati.
Send for a Circular. au27 1y

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES are now being published by HARPER & MASON, at Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau street, New York.

This is unquestionably the best edition ever published in this or any other country.

THIRTY-TWO NUMBERS

Will complete the work. Each part will contain a beautiful title page, with an appropriate design, a characteristic steel engraving, and twelve pages of music printed on splendid music paper manufactured expressly for the Melodies.

AGENTS WANTED

To sell the above work, and as liberal arrangements will be made with the right sort of men, none but those who can give satisfactory references need apply.
nov6 3m

Cash Capital $50,000.

TEAS, WINES, GROCERIES, AND PROVISIONS Cheap for Cash—Important to Families, Hotel and Restaurant Proprietors, Country Merchants, and the public at large.—THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest stock of choice Teas, Wines, Groceries, Flour and Provisions to be found in New York, at the lowest prices. He imports his own Groceries, and keeps FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS cash in his business, and is thereby enabled to undersell any man in New York. Call and see for yourselves. Consult your own interest, and buy your goods where you can get them cheapest and best. Just received:

500 bbls. New Orleans Molasses,
100 bbls. Stuarts Syrup.
200 bbls. No. 1 Family Mackerel.
1,000 chests and half-chests Green and Black Teas.
1,000 bbls choice brands Family Flour.
Goods delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge.
Consult your own interest, and buy your goods where you can get them cheapest and best. Just received:
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer, Grocer, Flour and Tea Dealer,
Nos. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray street, New York.
no12 3m

PREMATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR, which is so common now-a-days, may be entirely prevented by the use of

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

It has been used in thousands of cases where the Hair was coming out in handsfull, and has never failed to arrest its decay and to promote a healthy and vigorous growth. It is, at the same time, unrivalled as a dressing for the Hair. A single application will render it soft and glossy for several days. au27 1y

STEPHEN PHILBIN,
GAS FITTING AND FIXTURE WAREROOMS,
No. 707 Broadway, connecting with
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT
26 1y No. 331 Fourth street.

INSTRUCTION.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.—ST. JOSEPH'S COUNTY, INDIANA. This Institution, chartered in 1844, numbers at the present time, in connection with St. Mary's, one mile distant, more than five hundred inmates. It is seated in the valley of St. Joseph, a region, one of the healthiest and most invigorating in the constitution in the northwest, between two railroads, either of which places is within thirty hours travel of New York or Philadelphia and within three of Chicago. The students are divided into four distinct bodies, viz: the Junior, the Minim or Preparatory, consisting a full course in the Liberal Arts and Exact Sciences, has a corps of able Professors, mostly European. The Commercial, which has hitherto been the largest, is in the hands of competent and experienced Professors chiefly American. The Preparatory is designed to fit Students for the College proper and comprehends thorough Rudimental Instruction. The Department of the Minims embraces a family of the youngest boys, ranges ranging from six to ten years, and is exclusively under the charge of an American lady.

The discipline of the Institution though mild and easy is regarded as the main foundation of success both for Teacher and Student. It is peculiar advantage of NOTRE DAME, as a place for Christian Education, is its retirement and seclusion from the moral contagion of large cities. Full offlfe as it is, it has yet a life of its own—an atmosphere of Catholicity, which a child rarely breathes elsewhere.

It is unnecessary to call the attention of Parents having sons and daughters to educate, to the proximity to the University of St. Mary's Academy, under the allrection of the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

In both Institutions, the French and German are taught by natives of France and Germany.

TERMS, $150 PER ANNUM.
REV. E. SORIN, President.
NOTRE DAME, Jan. 1, 1859. no12 6m

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.

The annual session commences on the 16th of August, and ends on the last Thursday of June.

The pension for Board and Tuition, in the classical course is.....$150 00
The pension for Board and Tuition in the English and Commercial course is..... 135 00
French, Spanish, German and Drawing, each.... 20 00
Music..... 40 00
August 11, 1858. REV. P. REILLY, President.
129 1y

MT. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, NEAR Emmittsburg, Frederick Co. Md. The annual session of Mt. St. Mary's College commences on the 24th of August and ends on the last Wednesday of June.

The terms for Board and Tuition, including the entire Classic and Scientific course, also, Doctor's Salary, Washing and Mending, Bed and Bedding, are $200 per annum, viz: $100 for each half-year, always to be paid in advance. The charges for Music and Drawing are each $40 per annum; for each of the Modern Languages, $20 per annum.

The students are always under the watchful care and government of their Professors and Tutors, and form but one family with them. All are instructed in the doctrines, and trained to the practice of the Catholic religion.

Applicants for admission, who have studied in other Colleges or Academies, must produce certificates of good standing and character.

Youths not qualified to enter on the Collegiate course are admitted into the Preparatory Department.
nov12 6m JOHN McCAFFREY, D. D. President.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG MEN.—German Catholic School-house of the Most Holy Redeemer, 544 and 546 Fourth street, New York.

The classes will open and the institution will commence its second year on the first Monday in September.

The branches of education are: English, German, French, Latin, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Book-keeping, Drawing, &c.

Terms for instruction very reasonable, and payments in advance.

For further particulars, apply to Rev. Father Helmprescht, Director of the Academy and Rector of the Convent, or to the Holy Redeemer, 153 Third street, or to P. Lux, Principal of the Institution, 592 Fourth street. jy16 6m

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY, BARRENS, PERRY COUNTY, MO.

This Seminary, located about 80 miles below St. Louis and 12 miles from the Mississippi, is intended for the education of aspirants to the Ecclesiastical state.

The course of students in the classical, commercial and scientific departments is solid and extensive; embracing, with the English, the French, German, Latin and Greek languages, Grammer, Geography, History, use of the Globes, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Book-keeping, Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Logic and Metaphysics, Church Music and Ceremonies.

The studies are designed and so regulated as to prepare the student for higher branches of Ecclesiastical learning, whilst qualifying them for secular pursuits, should such be afterwards found to be their calling. The discipline is strict, though mild and parental. No boy of light or unruly manners will be retained in the establishment. The greatest attention is paid to the improvement of the mental and moral culture of the pupils. Every student is required to bring a letter of recommendation from the Most Rev. Bishop, his own Bishop, or Pastor, unless personally known to the Superior or Directors.

Age of admittance 14 years.

Terms: For board, tuition, washing, and mending of things washed, use of bed and bedding, and medical attendance, $125 per scholastic year.

Music, which is optional, will form an extra charge of $25 per scholastic year.

A select number of Catholic children under the age of 15 years, who evince good, pious, tractable dispositions, are received and trained as the Ecclesiastical students, particular attention being paid to the wants of their infancy. Application to be made by their parents or guardians. Terms for these, $150 per scholastic year, washing, mending, medical attendance, &c., as above, included.

Half-yearly payments in advance will invariably be required. Clothing, books, and stationary, in all cases form an extra charge; and parents or guardians wishing their children or wards to be supplied with clothing, books, &c., must deposit a sufficient sum in the hands of the Treasurer.

Each student should come well provided with all the necessary articles of summer and winter clothing, also a cassock and surplice.

The scholastic year commences on the 1st of September, and concludes in the beginning of July semi-annual bulletins are sent to parents and guardians, apprising them of the health, progress, standing and conduct of their children and wards. No student received for less than half a year, and no deduction made for removal within that time, unless in case of dismissal or protracted illness.

The Seminary is under the direction of the Lazarists, or Priests of the Congregation of the Mission, who have their noviciate and scholasticate. The grounds are spacious, and a large and magnificent church is attached to the Institution.

Persons visiting the Seminary may stop at St. Mary's or Rozier's Landing, where they may procure a conveyance to the Seminary.
VERY REV. S. V. RYAN, V. C. M., Superior.
dec31 3m

INSTRUCTION.

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE, LATROBE, WESTMORELAND CO., PA.

This Institution, conducted by the Fathers of the Benedictine Order, is beautifully situated on a gently rising eminence, commanding a view of the Central Railroad, which passes through its extensive grounds, and of the surrounding country for miles. The healthiness of the situation is proverbial, serious sickness being scarcely known in the Institution. This College, as being attached to the noviciate of the Order for America, affords the pupil an excellent opportunity of learning in this country. Greek, Latin, Hebrew, German and French form no extra charge. Vocal Music, taught by, perhaps, some of the best teachers in the country, is carried to the highest perfection, being required to conform to the general rules of the College.

The terms, which are exceedingly moderate, are:
Board and Tuition, including Bedding, per scholastic year.....$90
Washing..... 8
Stationery..... 5
Medical attendance and medicines..... 5
Instrumental Music, including use of Piano and Organ..... 10
Drawing and Painting, each..... 10
Use of Library..... 1
Terms—Payable half yearly in advance.

The English branches embrace a full course, and is conducted by American and English Teachers.

The Scholastic Year begins on the 1st of September and ends on the 1st of July.
REV. OTHMAR WIRTZ, O. S. B.,
au27 tf Director.

PROSPECTUS OF ST. FRANCIS Xavier's College, No. 39 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, New York city.

This Literary Institution is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. The different branches of the Collegiate Course are taught by Professors entirely devoted to the advancement of their pupils, and whose chief object is the moral and religious education of their students.

This College affords the two-fold advantage of a complete Classical and thoroughly Catholic education.

The course of studies is divided into two distinct departments, the Classical and Commercial.

The Classical Course embraces the Greek, Latin, English and French languages; Rhetoric, Poetry, Elocution, History, Geography, Mythology; a complete course of Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.

The Commercial Course, which is completed in three years, comprises the English and French lanuages, English Literature, Elocution, History, Geography, Mythology, the use of Globes, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

The German language is taught free of charge to those who wish to learn it.

Besides the Classical and Commercial Courses, there are three preparatory classes for younger students, in which the rudiments are taught together with Reading, Writing English Grammar, Geography, History and Arithmetic, so as to fit them for the higher branches of study.

When a student presents himself for admission, he is examined and placed in the class for which his previous acquirements have prepared him.

Punctual attendance is earnestly recommended; hence, in case of absence, a note from the parents or guardian is required, who shall be informed of the non-attendance of their children or wards.

Monthly reports of behavior, application and progress are sent to parents and guardians. To insure success private study at home should be insisted on.

There are two examinations—one in winter, the other for promotion at the close of the academic year.

In the plan of the College a court-yard, entirely cut off from the street, is reserved for recreation, so that from the arrival of the students in the morning at nine o'clock, until their departure after class hours in the afternoon, they are entirely secluded, and superintended by the Professors and Teachers.

The academic year opens on the first Monday in September, and ends about the middle of July. It is divided into quarters of eleven weeks each.

TERMS PER QUARTER IN ADVANCE.
For students over the years of age.....$12 50
For students under that age..... 7 50
Vocal Music and Drawing form extra charges.
o22 3m MICHAEL DRISCOLL, S. J., Rector.

ST. VINCENT'S ACADEMY, NOS. 44 and 46 SECOND STREET, NEW YORK.

PROSPECTUS, 1859-'60.

This Institution, under the direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, offers a threefold advantage of a Classical, Commercial and thoroughly Catholic education.

The number of pupils present at the close of the past scholastic year was two hundred—more than double the attendance of any preceding year.

There are three Departments, of two Classes each, under the charge of twelve Professors—a gradation necessarily conducive to the rapid advancement of the pupils.

In the Preparatory Department, the pupils are carefully taught Spelling, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, History, and mental and practical Arithmetic.

Terms, including books, $5 and $6 per Quarter.

The course in the Intermediate Department, in addition to the foregoing, embraces English Composition, Elocution, Book Keeping, Mensuration, Algebra, French, and Vocal Music.

Terms, including books, $7 and $8 per Quarter.

The course in the Commercial Department comprises, together with the preceding branches, Rhetoric, Mythology, Natural History, Plane and Spherical Geometry and Trigonometry, Conics, Surveying, Navigation, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Elementary Chemistry, and the Use of the Globes, Orthographic Projections, Charts, &c.

Terms, including books, $9 and $10 per Quarter.

A Greek Class and three Latin Classes are open, without extra charge, to those who desire to study those languages, but are not furnished with books.

Those who wish to pursue a course of Linear Drawing and Perspective, Shadows, Coloring, &c., can do so, without extra charge for tuition. Materials not furnished.

Instrumental Music forms an extra charge. Piano, printed music and privilege of learning on another Instrument included, $6 per Quarter. Violin, with use of instrument, and same privilege, $8 per Quarter.

Payments Quarterly in advance.
jy30 1y BROTHER AMBROSE. Director.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, NEW YORK.—This Institution, situated at Fordham, eleven miles from the city on the Harlem Railroad, is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

The terms are—Board, Tuition, use of bedding, per annum, payable half-yearly, in advance, $200; Washing and Mending of Linen, $15; Physician's Fees, $3. The extra charges are for the summer vacation spent at College; for Music, Drawing, German, Spanish, and use of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, besides Books, Stationery, Clothing etc., when furnished by the Treasurer.

There are two Preparatory Classes, from which Students pass to the classical or to the Commercial Course.

The Collegiate Year begins on the FIRST WEDNESDAY of September, and ends about the 15th of July.
sep8 3m E. J. TELLIER, S. J., President.

INSTRUCTION.

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, Under the charge of the FRANCISCAN BROTHERS.

This Institution, situated in Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa., about four miles from Cresson Station, on the direct route between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, has been lately chartered, with privileges to confer the usual Collegiate Honors and Degrees.

The location of the College is one of the most healthy to be found in Pennsylvania, this portion of the Alleghenny Mountain, proverbial for its pure water, bracing air and picturesque scenery.

The scholastic year commences on the 1st of September and ends on the 1st of July following; it is divided into two sessions.

Students do not return home between the sessions.

The course of studies embraces Christian Doctrine, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Rhetoric, History, Natural Philosophy, Geology, Astronomy, the use of the Globes, Algebra, Geometry, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, Engineering, Surveying, Mensuration, Landscape and Perspective Drawing, Architecture, Mental Philosophy, Book-keeping, Instrumental Music, Latin and English Composition, together with the Greek and Modern Languages (if required).

Unremitting attention will be given to the intellectual and moral culture of the students, while the discipline will be sufficiently strict, yet mild and parental.

External compliance with the rules is required from all.

TERMS.

The annual pension for Board and Tuition (payable half yearly in advance).....$100
Washing and use of Bedding per annum..... 10
Pupils remaining at the Academy during vacation will pay an extra charge of..... 15
The Classics and Modern Languages form an extra charge of..... 10
Surveying and use of instruments..... 10

Postage of letters, books and stationery, if not furnished by parents or guardians, will form an extra charge, as will also medical attendance.

Each pupil must come provided with a sufficient supply of Summer and Winter clothing—six shirts, six pocket handkerchiefs, six pairs of stockings, four pairs of drawers, six towels and three pairs of boots or shoes.

A half yearly account of the health, conduct and literary progress of each pupil will be transmitted to his parents or guardians.

No deduction for accidental absence unless occasioned by sickness.

All letters addressed (post paid) to the "Superior of the Franciscan Monastery, Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa," will receive due attention,

For further particulars, apply to the Superior of the College. Reference may be made to Rt. Rev. Dr. O'Connor, Rev. W. Pollard, Loretto, or to any of the Rev. Clergy in the neighborhood of the Institution. a17 3m

ACADEMY OF THE HOLY INFANCY, Manhattanville, New York, under the direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

PROSPECTUS.

ITS LOCATION.

The Academy occupies an elevated site on the east bank of the Hudson River, about eight miles from New York—a position not to be excelled for its healthfulness than for the delightful and varied scenery by which it is surrounded. The noble river in its vicinity presents one of those beautiful and enchanting scenes so peculiar to this part of the country. Its surface is almost constantly greeted by the pleasing sight of sails and steamers, as they glide up and down its bosom.

THE BUILDINGS.

Neither pains nor expense have been spared in the improvements which have been made of late, in and about the institution, all of which are admirably adapted to the comfort and convenience of its pupils.

THE SYSTEM.

The plan upon which the institution is conducted has, through the past, endeared it to its inmates. The discipline is mild, though firm. Instruction is imparted in a pleasant and agreeable manner, and a paternal vigilance is at all times exercised. A weekly record of behavior is kept for the inspection of parents and guardians, and quarterly reports are forwarded to them, giving full particulars as regards application, conduct of their sons and wards, and of their progress and proficiency in the various branches of study.

N. B.—The pupils are habituated to speak French, both with their teachers and among themselves. The youngest among them receive particular care in regard to their dress, and other little personal necessities.

TERMS.

Pension, Washing and Mending of Linen, use of Books, Stationery and Library, per annum.....$180
Mending of Clothes and Shoes, Postage of Letters, &c., form extra expenses chargeable to the parents.
Payments to be made half-yearly in advance.

TUITION.

The Course of Instruction embraces the following branches, viz: Christian Doctrine, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Book-keeping, Geometry, Trigonometry, Algebra, Composition, Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Mythology, French, Vocal Music and Linear Drawing.

The following are extra, viz: Instrumental Music, Spanish and German, each.....$40
No extra charge for French or Drawing.
For further particulars apply personally or by letter to
no5 3m BROTHER STYLIEN, Director.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE,

GEORGETOWN, D. C.

The Academic Year at this Institution commences on the first Monday of September, and ends about the mid dle of July.

EXPENSES.

The expenses for the Scholastic Year, for Tuition, Board, Lodging, Washing and Mending of Linens, is.....$200 00
($100 00 invariably in advance.)
Medical aid and Medicines..... 5 00
For Half Boarders..... 125 00
For Day Scholars..... 50 00
Use of Philosophical and Astronomical Instruments..... 5 00
Graduation Fees..... 5 00
For those Students who may spend the Vacation at the College, an extra charge will be made of..... 20 00
All accounts must be paid half yearly in advance. Students may enter at any time during the session. Should a student leave before the expiration of a quarter, no deduction will be made, except in cases of sickness or dismission.
nov26 3m JOHN EARLY, S. J., President.

ACADEMY MOUNT ST. VINCENT Near Yonkers, Westchester County, New York. The splendid new Academy just erected at Font Hill, on the east bank of the Hudson, will be open for the reception of pupils on the first Monday of September. For beauty and sublimity of scenery, pure and salubrious air and extensive view this location cannot be surpassed

TERMS PER ACADEMIC YEAR.

The charge for board, and tuition in English and French, (including bed and bedding,) payable half-yearly in advance, $160; washing, $10; stationery and doctor's fees, $10. Music, drawing, painting, Spanish and German form extra charges.

For further information apply at the institution, or by letter to the Mother Superior.

N. B.—Visiters can reach the Academy at different hours of the day by the river steamers touching at Yonkers, by the Hudson River cars, which will stop on the grounds, or by private conveyance of the turnpike.
dec17 6m

INSURANCE.

THE NEW YORK BOWERY FIRE Insurance Company.—Office, No. 124 Bowery, corner of Grand street. Capital, $300,000. Continues to insure dwelling houses and furniture, store-houses and merchandise, and every other description of personal property, against loss and damage by fire, upon terms as favorable as any similar institution. Having a large surplus fund, which, with their capital, being safely and profitably invested, enables them to afford "reliable security" on all policies they issue.

Business hours from 8 A. M. till sun-setting.

Orders through the Post-Office will receive immediate attention.

WILLIAM HIBBARD, President.
G. G. TAYLOR, Secretary.
WILLIAM M. MAILLER, Surveyor. dec10 3m

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
Office, No. 6 Broad street, New York. This Company insures all kinds of buildings, household furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and other property, against loss by fire. EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.
HENRY QUACKENBOS, Secretary. jy9 1y

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS.—ARRIVAL of IRISH WHISKEY in Sherry Butts, personally selected on the spot, such as is drank at the tables of private families in Ireland, so superior to the stuff made up for a market and called Irish Whiskey. The press of New York and at least one thousand customers hail McAuliff's importation. GENUINE IRISH WHISKEY!! $2 50 per gallon; 50c. per bottle.
JOHN McCAULIFF,
Depot 43 Nassau street.
dc24 3m

WM. WILSON,
No. 71 LIBERTY STREET,
Importer and dealer in
WINES, BRANDIES, CIGARS, &c.
Country and family orders supplied. nov26 3m

P. MULVIHILL, IMPORTER, 302 PEARL STREET, New York, offers for sale from the United States Bonded Warehouse: Brandies—Cognac, Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pellevoisin, A. Seignette and A. Rasteau. Gins—Double Swan, Palm Tree, Crown, Star, Castle, and other favorite brands. Rums—Jamaica and St. Croix. Whiskeys—Wise's, Cork, Irish Malt, and several brands of old Scotch Malt. Wines—Madeira, Sherry, Port, &c. jy2 1y

LOOKING-GLASSES, ETC.

LOOKING-GLASSES.

PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES,
GILT MOULDINGS,
GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS,
CORDS and TASSELS, etc., etc.,
WINDOW CORNICES
ENGLISH, FRENCH and AMERICAN ENGRAVINGS, at wholesale and retail.
MIRRORS for Private Parlors, Hotels and Steamboats, on hand and made to order.
JOHN S. WILLARD, Manufacturer,
no5 3m 209 Canal street, late 440 Pearl street.

REMOVAL.—PHŒNIX LOOKING-Glass and Picture Frame Manufactury, removed from Nos. 388, 390, and 392 Greenwich street, corner of Beach, to No. 221 East Twenty-third street, near First avenue. Office No. 215 Centre street, New York.
fe5 1y HORACE V. SIGLER, Agent.

TOBACCO.

JULIAN ALLEN'S CELEBRATED Granulated Smoking TOBACCO is, without exception, the finest article in this or any other country. Also, Pulaski and Bobby Burns SNUFFS. Copyright of the above secured in the United States, 28 years. For sale by all first class Tobacconists, Druggists and Grocers. Retail 10 cents per paper, about fifty pipes in it, and every pipe as good as a Havana cigar.
Depot, 130 Water street, New York. ja29 1y

THE VIRGINIA TOBACCO AGENCY
ESTABLISHED IN 1836.
CHARLES M. CONNOLLY & CO.,
No. 45 Water street, New York,
Commission Merchants and Agents for the sale of Manufactured and Leaf Tobacco, solely on Commission.
oct22 3m

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE MANUFACTORY OF IMPROVED STYLES.—Teachers' Desks, Tables, Bookcases, Settees for Lecture Rooms and Sabbath Schools, with revolving backs; Slate (substitute for blackboard) of any dimension; Crayon, white and colored; Blackboard Cleaners, Ink Wells, &c, Office and Bank Desks made to order. Catalogues sent on application. R. PATON, 24 Grove-st., New York.
o29 3m near Bleecker.

IRON BEDSTEADS FOR ORPHAN Asylums, Colleges and Religious Institutions. Reference given to the Catholic Orphan Asylums of New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, &c, which are furnished with my Bedsteads. Hatstands, Store Stools and Iron Furniture, generally made for the trade.
sep17 6m JAMES SCOTT, 167 Centre st., cor. Canal.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A Writ of Execution to me directed and delivered, I will expose to sale at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 7th day of February, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Westchite of the City Hall, all the right, title and interest of JAMES KEARNEY, which he had on the 1st day of April, 1859, or at any time afterwards, of, in and to the following described property, to wit, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground situate lying and being in the Twentieth (late sixteenth) ward of the city of New York, bounded and described as follows—Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirtieth street, distant two hundred and ninety feet easterly from the easterly side of the Ninth avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with said avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches, thence easterly and parallel with said street twenty-two feet, thence northerly and parallel with said avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the said southerly side of Thirtieth street, and thence westerly along the line of said street twenty-two feet to the place of beginning. Also, all that other certain lot of land in the city and ward aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of said Thirtieth street, distant two hundred and forty-six feet easterly from the easterly side of the Ninth avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with said avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches, thence easterly and parallel with said street twenty-two feet, thence northerly and parallel with said avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the said southerly side of Thirtieth street, and thence westerly along the line of said street twenty-two feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, Dec. 19, 1859.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Deputy Sheriff. d31 6w

STAINED GLASS.—HENRY SHARP, Glass Stainer, Enameller and Embosser, No. 216 Sixth Avenue, New York. my7 1y

PIANO FORTES.

A. H. GALE & Co., PIANO FORTES, MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS, No. 105, 107, 109, 111 & 113 EAST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR THIRD AVENUE.

A. H. GALE & CO., take pleasure in inviting the attention of Artists, Amateurs, and the public generally, to their

NEW SCALE PIANO FORT,

just introduced. The growing desire for a square Piano Forte that shall approach the Grand in volume of sound, and, at the same time, avoid the ungainly appearance of that three-cornered instrument, directed our energies to the production of such a desideratum. Our toil is rewarded, and we submit the result without fear of competition.

We are permitted to refer to the several Catholic Institutions of Maryland, Missouri, Louisiana and St. Johns, N. B., where our make they have enjoyed, and where their Pianos have been in use.

☞ Our Pianos are all guaranteed to give entire satisfaction, whether ordered from us direct or sold by any of our agents throughout the country; and we solicit a continuance of that patronage which we have enjoyed for the last twenty-five years. nov26 3m

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Each Piano is made under the subscriber's personal supervision, warranted of the best material and workmanship, unsurpassed in touch and tone, and sold at the lowest manufacturer's price. These Pianos have met with the most liberal patronage at the Academy of M. St. Vincent, St. Mary's, St. Lawrence, N. Y. Sisters of Mercy, St. Helena, Ark., Monastery of Visitation, Mobile, Ala., Academy at St. Michaels, La.; the Rev. Bishop Byrne; also, Dr. Pise, D. D., Brooklyn, &c. &c.
oct29 3m

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PIANOS MADE TO ORDER,
TO SUIT ANY STYLE OF FURNITURE.
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for the superiority of their manufacture, exhibited by them at the different Fairs in this country and in London during the past thirty-five years.
Also, for sale, at wholesale and retail,
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MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, ORGAN MELODEONS and ORGAN HARMONIUMS,
for Parlors, Churches, Vestries and Lodges.
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Can refer to many of the Catholic Institutions of this city and elsewhere. dec24

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Furnished with every variety of Music and any number of Pieces.
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Description and Prices forwarded by mail. jy30 6m

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DOUBLE ACTION HARPS from $300 up. o29 3m

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Right Rev. Bishop McCloskey, Albany, &c., &c.
oct29 3m

CHURCH ORGANS.—HENRY ERBEN, Organ Manufacturer, keeps constantly on hand CHURCH AND PARLOR ORGANS.
For particulars as to size, price, &c., inquire at the manufactory, 172 Centre street, New York. 26f 1y

POWER & DRADDY'S MONUMENTAL WORKS,
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NEW YORK.
Monuments, Tombs, Mural Tablets, Headstones and Baptismal Fonts.
Persons who may have occasion to employ the Sculptor's services are respectfully invited to view the Monuments executed by us, and erected in the Cavary and Holy Cross Cemeteries. nov19 3m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS MURPHY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of James W. White, No. 51 Liberty street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of November, 1859. JAMES KEANE,
n5 3m Executor.

STOVES.

THE ALBANIAN
THE ONLY PERFECT
Heating Stove in the World.

FIRST PREMIUM AT UNITED STATES FAIR, RICHMOND.
FIRST PREMIUM AT NEW YORK STATE FAIR, SYRACUSE.
FIRST PREMIUM AT ALBANY COUNTY FAIR, ALBANY.

This Original Smoke and Gas-Burner, for heating Parlors, Halls, Offices, School Rooms, Churches, &c., is the most extraordinary

Generator and Radiator of Heat
AND
ECONOMIZER OF COAL
EVER INVENTED.

50 PER CENT SAVED IN FUEL, and Double the amount of Heat radiated by any other Stove.

Its operation is perfect for all varieties of hard and soft Coal.

EVERY STOVE WARRANTED.

Six Sizes of the Stove are made.

100 certificates from last year's purchasers.

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for the
ALBANIAN
at the
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS,
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Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
dec31 3m NEW YORK.

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PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
JOHN MILHAU & SON,
(Established by John Milhau in 1818.)
183 BROADWAY.
Best COD LIVER OIL, warranted Fresh and Pure.
"AGUE MIXTURE" for the cure, and "ELIXIR OF CALISAYA BARK" for the prevention of fever.
All orders containing a remittance faithfully attended to.
dec 31 3m

IRISH EMIGRANT SOCIETY—OFFICE No. 51 Chambers street, New York. In consequence of the great number of complaints which have for a long time been made by Immigrants, of frauds committed upon them in the sending of money to their friends in Ireland, and to aid and protect the Emigrant, the Irish Emigrant Society established a fund, deposited in the Bank of Ireland, upon which they draw drafts, payable at sight, at any of the branches of the Bank.

Persons residing out of the city, by enclosing in a letter (a check, if possible—if not, by bank bills current in N. Y.,) the sum they wish forwarded, with the plainly written direction to whom, and where it is to be paid, will have the same remitted.

There is this great advantage in purchasing the Society's drafts—that the Bank has a branch in each of the principal towns in Ireland, and thus the losses by discount and otherwise are avoided.

The Society will be thankful for all early and circumstantial information of any fraud, imposition or outrage, committed on Emigrants, and will endeavor speedily to apply a remedy.

ANDREW CARRIGAN, President.
JOHN MANNING,
ROBERT J. DILLON, } Vice-Presidents.
JOSEPH STUART,
JAMES STUART, Treasurer.
EDWARD C. DONNELLY, Corresponding Secretary.
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William Watson, Hugh Kelly, James Olwell.
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jy23 6m

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No. 778 Sixth Avenue, between 45th and 46th streets, New York.
Office hours—8 to 18 A. M. and 5 to 8 P.M. au20 6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against James Heggerty, late of the city of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Jame W. White, No. 51 Liberty street, in the city of New York, on or before the 19th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of December, 1859.
d24 6m ANNIE HEGGERTY, Administratrix.

THE TOILET.

BEAUTIFUL! BEAUTIFUL!
BEAUTIFUL! BEAUTIFUL!
BEAUTIFUL! BEAUTIFUL!
ELEGANT! ELEGANT! ELEGANT!
ELEGANT! ELEGANT! ELEGANT!
ELEGANT! ELEGANT! ELEGANT!
THE HAIR! THE HAIR! THE HAIR!
THE HAIR! THE HAIR! THE HAIR!
THE HAIR! THE HAIR! THE HAIR!
A NEW DISCOVERY!
A NEW DISCOVERY!
A NEW DISCOVERY!
SOFT FRENCH TALLOW!
SOFT FRENCH TALLOW!
SOFT FRENCH TALLOW!
FOR BEAUTIFYING, PUFFING, CURLING,
FOR BEAUTIFYING, PUFFING, CURLING,
FOR BEAUTIFYING, PUFFING, CURLING,
DRESSING, SOFTENING, SMOOTHING, GLOSSING
DRESSING, SOFTENING, SMOOTHING, GLOSSING
DRESSING, SOFTENING, SMOOTHING, GLOSSING
LAYING AND SETTING THE HAIR.
LAYING AND SETTING THE HAIR.
LAYING AND SETTING THE HAIR.
IMPARTS A SILKY GLOSS AND SOFTNESS,
IMPARTS A SILKY GLOSS AND SOFTNESS,
IMPARTS A SILKY GLOSS AND SOFTNESS,
AND AT THE SAME TIME STIFFNESS,
AND AT THE SAME TIME STIFFNESS,
AND AT THE SAME TIME STIFFNESS,
AS YOU DRESS THE HAIR, SO IT REMAINS.
AS YOU DRESS THE HAIR, SO IT REMAINS.
AS YOU DRESS THE HAIR, SO IT REMAINS.
TRY IT, AND THEN JUDGE.
TRY IT, AND THEN JUDGE.
TRY IT, AND THEN JUDGE.
IT'S THE BEAU IDEAL OF THE TOILET;
IT'S THE BEAU IDEAL OF THE TOILET;
IT'S THE BEAU IDEAL OF THE TOILET;
A PERFECT GEM! A PERFECT GEM!
A PERFECT GEM! A PERFECT GEM!
A PERFECT GEM! A PERFECT GEM!
FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S USE;
FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S USE;
FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S USE;
FOR BEAUTY, FASHION, RESPECTABILITY.
FOR BEAUTY, FASHION, RESPECTABILITY.
FOR BEAUTY, FASHION, RESPECTABILITY.
THE TOILET—THE TOILET—THE TOILET!
THE TOILET—THE TOILET—THE TOILET!
THE TOILET—THE TOILET—THE TOILET!
IT'S A FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE;
IT'S A FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE;
IT'S A FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE;
DELIGHTFUL—DELIGHTFUL!
DELIGHTFUL—DELIGHTFUL!
DELIGHTFUL—DELIGHTFUL!
IT SHOULD BE IN EVERY FAMILY;
IT SHOULD BE IN EVERY FAMILY;
IT SHOULD BE IN EVERY FAMILY;
IT'S THE BEST PREPARATION
IT'S THE BEST PREPARATION
IT'S THE BEST PREPARATION
FOR THE HAIR—FOR THE HAIR
FOR THE HAIR—FOR THE HAIR
IN THE WORLD
IN THE WORLD
IN THE WORLD
IN THE WORLD
IN THE WORLD
IN THE WORLD

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NEW
Merchant Tailoring Establishment,
No. 498
BROADWAY,
Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE citizens of New York, and visiters from the South and elsewhere, are respectfully invited to our NEW CUSTOM TRADE

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 498 Broadway,

Where we have recently opened a large and elegant stock of the best goods for every article of dress worn by gentlemen.

We have unsurpassed facilities for carrying on the Tailoring Business in all its branches. Our Fashions are in accordance with the latest received advices from the most eminent European Costumers, our stock of goods extensive and beautiful, comprising the newest patterns and fabrics, and our workmen the best that can be obtained. No expense or pains will be spared to make our establishment equal, if not superior, to any in the trade.

Our prices will be found, in consideration of the quality of our goods, to be very moderate.

Particular attention will be given to the wants of the clerical and other professions. The experience of years has qualified us to comprehend and satisfy the widest diversity of tastes and interests.

We would therefore respectfully solicit a call.
S. ACKEE, Cutter. WM. OSCAR BARTON.
(oct1 6m)

S. HATFIELD'S
New Styles of Superior
MADE CLOTHING ARE NOW READY
Custom Department, No. 1 Barclay Street, 229 Broadway.
d24 3m

GODFREY ERMEN'S PATENT DIAMOND SPOOL COTTON.
We invite the attention of the trade to the above-mentioned
SPOOL COTTON,
Which, in regard to strength, smoothness and elasticity, cannot be surpassed, if equalled, by any other Thread.
J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
No. 36 Church street, New York.
Sole Agents in the United States for
ERMEN & ENGELS, Manchester, England. no5 3m

METROPOLITAN RECORD.

SUPPLEMENT.

The New St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Written for THE METROPOLITAN RECORD.

BY M. M.

Oh, glorious temple of the Living God!
Shrine of the Holy One! What joy to see,
Where erst wild beast and wilder savage trod,
Thy towers and pinnacles and spires arise—
The Christian standard towering to the skies;
Remembrancer, how eloquent though mute,
Of that dread Tree,
That showers on every land its fruit,
But has its root in Calvary.

Oh, but to see thee perfect
From flanking buttress up to tapering spire!
Thy altar gleaming like a heavenly star
From out the clouds of incense, that inspire
Thoughts of that famed Egean isle afar,
And heavenly vision which, with love and awe,
The ravished Seer of Patmos saw.

Here shall arise
The heartfelt prayer that cleaves the skies;
While round these walls, and through these naves
The swelling and receding waves
Of harmony shall roll;
While the sad wailing "Miserere" sighs
Like a departing soul,
And dies
Along the groin'd arches overhead;
Or the triumphant "Exultemus," rises
Like a celestial outburst o'er the earth;
Or glad "Adeste's" blessed tones apprises
The listening world of its dear Saviour's birth.

In spirit, I can stand
Within the sacred pile, and see
Its fair proportions rise on either hand,
In grand and solemn majesty!
Can see the stately marble columns gleaming,
And sunlight through the illumined windows streaming
On the Mosaic floor,
While the reverential crowd,
With knees low bent and heads deep bowed,
Recalls the days of yore.
May *we* this work achieve, this triumph win—
"Lift up the gates and let the King of Glory in."

The broad-winged centuries shall pass,
Bearing men with them as the stream dead leaves,
And all the cobweb plans each weaves
Shall perish as the grass.
But Time to thee shall bring
Beauty and grace and glory on its wing;
To mark an era thou wilt stand,
And Time will lay
Gently on thee his consecrating hand,
And give thee double what he takes away.

DR. CAHILL'S FIRST LETTER FROM AMERICA.

To the Tenant Farmers and Labor-Classes of Ireland:

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK,
Monday, Nov. 28, 1859.

BELOVED FELLOW COUNTRYMEN—After a sick passage of thirteen days I have arrived in this great city of the American Republic. The officers on board "the Packet" did every thing that courtesy and even friendship could suggest, in order to alleviate the distressing illness which unhappily has ever fallen heavily on me on sea; yet from the *hour* of our departure till the *morning* we saw land, nothing could remove my oppressive sickness. I now take the earliest opportunity on this the third day after my arrival to communicate with you, and to commence a series of letters to you which I mean to continue every week during my stay on this side of the Atlantic. I have chosen to address you rather than the more fortunate portion of the Irish Catholic community, because you have not even the ordinary security which they possess, that your social condition, humble as it is, can escape even *one year* the rapacious extermination and expulsion which has already swept from the soil of Ireland (see Government Report) three-fourths of the cabin poor, and which has heartlessly converted the peopled country into a landlord bullock pasture, an aristocratic sheep walk. Although a large class hostile to the interests of the Irish poor contend that the late national crisis (which has replaced the peasantry with live stock) has advanced the national prosperity, yet the most reckless amongst these deadly foes of our race and creed do not attempt to deny that the statements which I have just made are the cruel reality of a policy planned and executed with in ten years by the natural guardians of the people, the owners of the soil.

It might be supposed that distance from Ireland might, in the view of the observer, diminish the magnitude of her national evils; but experience has proved that the contrary result is the fact, and that remoteness from home serves rather to place the policy of other nations in a more vivid contrast with our hereditary penalties, and thus to render our grievances more palpably convincing. It is the custom, and even the fashion, with English writers, opposed to our national advancement, to describe our discontent as a Celtic disease, and to listen to our cries for impartial justice as an irradicable habit of our education. But whoever will choose to remember the sack of our country, in the three successive spoliations of Elizabeth, Cromwell, and William, with their consecutive emaciating results, will long remember with unforgiving just feeling the cruel gibe just referred to. The true statement of the interminable Irish spoliations, under the existing premises, is, that the history of no nation of the civilized world has ever presented a people more pressed down by a more lengthened political exclusion as the Irish race; and yet firm and unshaken, through ages of pain, in the fearless profession of their religious rights and national claims. In circumstances far and away less disastrous, Catholic England became apostate, Greece succumbed, Switzerland yielded, all Germany fell, while Ireland exhausted the rage of the persecutor, and stands before Christian Europe to this day a phenomenon of unswerving moral courage and Catholic perfection. Ireland has been pursued with vengeance for her abhorrence of perjury and for her love of God; and the names of her living children have been slandered, and the tombs of her martyred dead have been desecrated, for the profession of national and Christian virtues, which would have earned merited canonization for the empire of Charlemagne. Writers like me may not move our Rulers to hasten our entire impartial Emancipation; but such public men will preserve the Faith of their countrymen up to the mark of their ancestors, and will inspire them with undying resolve to perish, like their fathers, rather than betray the hereditary creed of their ancient race.

Fellow-countrymen, I have addressed this, my first communication from America, to the small cottiers and laborers, because your position is so precarious; and because your residence on Irish soil is so doubtful, my instruction to you from this country may, therefore, prepare you for the expatriation which, at a given moment, may await you. The famine of a coming year, the endemic fever of an unwholesome season, the landlord vengeance of a general election, or the sectarian malice of a London Bible Society, may at any time decimate your families, unhouse your children, and banish you to the poor house or the emigrant ship. "The foxes have their dens, the birds have their nests, but there is no home in Ireland for you; and hence I have addressed you particularly, because I shall send to you a *weekly* report of the condition of this country; and shall point out the hopes and probable expectations which you might reasonably realize by your forced emigration to the American Republic. Your existence in Ireland resembles somewhat the ephemeral life of the Irish flies in the months of July and August. You live for a moment during the sunshine of a good harvest while your labor is wanted; but you fall to the earth and perish in a forgotten grave the moment the first cold blast of adversity enters your cabin door. The puffers at your cattle shows will here contradict me, and they will loudly say, "no;" but I more loudly still cry, yes, yes; while I again assert that the *deduction* sought to be established from these cattle exhibitions in Ireland is at once a perfidious fact, and a heartless mockery

I have, of course, no idea of stultifying myself by decrying these agricultural meetings as useless. Everyone knows that the finished specimens of the implements of husbandry, the perfect breeds of cattle, of poultry, &c., the improved kinds of vegetable productions aggregated in these places, tend to elevate (if I may so speak) the bestial and vegetable population of the country. The deduction is just and legitimate; but when it is asserted that these cattle shows are *an exponent* of the agricultural advancement and prosperity of the *peasant farmers*, it is a perfidious falsehood. The various specimens of this animal, and vegetable, and mechanical aggregate, are almost universally the property of *the aristocracy;* and as well might they bring to these shores their wives, their daughters, their servants, their jewelry, and exhibit them as a *just exponent* of the *peasant men* and *women* and *ornaments* of Ireland as to present their horses and their bullocks and their pigs and their flowers, as the fair criterion, to judge of the growing material advancement of the *peasant farmers* of Ireland! This deduction, so long sought to be established by the enemies of the Catholics of your country, is a treacherous falsehood; and is a mere feint to cover the shame and the cruelty of landlords in exterminating two millions of Irish people.

In Scotland there is a universal social and religious sympathy between the landlord and tenant, which sympathy in all cases secures to the small farmer and the laborerer a permanent tenure and a constant employment; besides, the poor man can have always a market for his labor in the coal and iron mines, and in the numerous manufactories of his country. In England, also, every Englishman who holds land and lives on the soil and pays his rent, is considered to have *a right by usage to live there as long as he wishes.* The Landlord has a right to *sell the land,* but the Tenant has a *right to live there.*

From a residence of some years in these two countries I have found that such is the established feeling in these Kingdoms between Landlord and Tenant. And, again, so extensive is the commerce and trade and factory-labor through every part of England that no man who wishes to work for good wages need be idle one day in the whole year.

But, alas! in Ireland there is no sympathy for the poor, and there is no commercial labor. Though living next door to his landlord their hearts are as separated as if the Atlantic rolled between them: like the desert-stream the poor man's life flows on, unseen, uncared for; and he lives and dies in Ireland as if he did not belong to human society. When expelled from his wretched cabin by malice or bigotry, he has no factory-labor to protect him; and the emaciating poorhouse with its sectarian persecutions is the sad fate that closes his wretched existence. Although I am in this city *only three days* I have seen enough to make me grieve for the misery of Ireland. The well dressed people, the universal employment of the city, the respect for laborers and servants; the tone, the voice, the air, the walk of freedom and of equality which stamp the manhood of every one you meet or speak with have taken me quite by surprise, and have half Americanized me *within one week.*

I have not as yet traversed the city and visited the localities, or the factories, where the Irish live and work. They have no cabs or jarvey cars here as in Dublin: they ride here in *two horse* carriages, at four shillings an hour, so that long drives and visits in this city is rather an expensive item to a stranger. I intend to transmit to you every week an accurate account of the price of *all kinds of labor here:* the price of provisions: the charge for land: the rate of the markets: and the universal knowledge required by our emigrant countrymen. I cannot be too accurate with you in these details, as the slightest mistake would damage me in the opinion of the Americans. *Every one* is a reader in this country; and *they read everything.* You will think it strange when I now assure you, on most reliable authority, that there are *twenty* readers in this country for the *one* you have in Ireland. Believe this fact. Hence I must see my way well in all my statements before I can commit them to paper. But you may rely implicitly on what I shall say to you. I think I may say without presumption that you have never had in America a real true source of information in *reference to you,* till I came here. I have been now a quarter of a century your advocate and your friend: and I shall now be, at least for some years to come, if I live, your faithful correspondent and your devoted fellow-countryman.

The hotel where I now live has *five hundred* rooms, and upwards of one hundred servants: and I am assured there is another hotel near me with *eleven hundred* rooms, and I believe two hundred servants. All the world of Irishmen are here with me, from eight o'clock in the morning till ten o'clock at night! Do you know who has been very attentive to me since I came here?—Michael Quinn, O'Connell's great friend, from Lower Camden street. You miss his services at the Dublin registry. My stay here will be till the middle of January: next station will be New Orleans.

Believe me, beloved fellow-countrymen, your devoted servant and faithful friend.

D. W. CAHILL, D. D.

P. S.—I have not as yet recovered from the sickness of my passage, or I should make this letter a much more lengthened communication.

HURRY AND HASTE.—"Never do anything in a hurry," is the advice given to attorneys and solicitors by Mr. Warren. "No one in a hurry can possibly have his wits about him; and remember that in the law there is ever an opponent watching to find you off your guard. You may occasionally be in haste, but you need never be in a hurry; take care—resolve—never to be so. Remember always that others' interests are occupying your attention, and suffer by your inadvertence—by that negligence which generally occasions hurry. A man of first-rate business talents—one who always look so calm and tranquil, that it makes one's-self feel cool on a hot summer's day to look at him—once told me that he had never been in a hurry but once, and that was for an entire fortnight, at the commencement of his career. It nearly killed him; he spoiled everything he touched; he was all breathless, and harassed, and miserable; but it did him good for life: he resolved never again to be in a hurry—and never was; no, not once, that he could remember, during twenty-five years' practice! Observe, I speak of being hurried and flustered—not of being in haste, for that is often inevitable; but then is always seen the superiority and inferiority of different men. You may indeed almost define hurry as the condition to which an inferior man is reduced by haste. I one day observed, in a committee of the House of Commons, sitting on a railway bill, the chief secretary of the company, during several hours, while great interests were in jeopardy, preserve a truly admirable coolness, tranquility and temper, conferring on him immense advantages. His suggestions to counsel were masterly, and exquisitely well-timed; and by the close of the day he had triumphed. "How is it that one never sees you in a hurry?" said I, as we were pacing the long corridor, on our way from the committee room. 'Because it's so expensive,' he replied with a significant smile. I shall never forget that observation, and don't you."

A REMINDER TO THE LOUISVILLE GUARDIAN.—We think it only fair, when our cotemporaries copy anything from the RECORD, to acknowledge their indebtedness. This The Louisville Guardian has neglected to do in transferring our report of Dr. Cahill's first sermon in New York to its columns.

THE NEW ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

Detailed Description of the Edifice.

ENGRAVINGS OF THE INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR.

Our readers, we are certain, will thank us for our endeavors to present them in this, the first number of our second volume, with engravings of the interior and exterior of the magnificent edifice which is at present in course of erection on Fifth avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty first streets. The engraving of the exterior was published in the first number of the first volume, but, as we have stated in our editorial columns, the demand being greater than the edition could supply, we consider ourselves justified in publishing it again. This, however, is the first time a representation of the interior has appeared in print, and we have no doubt the Catholic public will be satisfied with the success of our efforts.

The corner stone, as our readers are aware, was laid on Sunday, the 15th of August, 1858, when one of the largest assemblages that has ever been attracted by a public event was drawn together to witness the solemn and impressive ceremony. It was indeed an occasion of the greatest importance, whether we regard its religious character, or look upon it simply as a historical event. The fact that it will be the only sacred edifice on this continent that can be compared with the great cathedrals of the old world, will not fail to impress the reader—especially the Catholic reader—with a full sense of the greatness of the work which was commenced on the day already referred to.—Before proceeding to our description, we may state that such has been the progress already made in its erection, that the walls are at present seven feet above the surrounding level, and a pretty correct idea can be formed from the massive thickness of the walls and buttresses, of the gigantic dimensions of the whole structure. Those who have not yet visited the site of the future Cathedral, should not fail to do so, for an inspection of the work, even in its present incipient state, will amply repay the time that may be spent at it. The bases of many of the buttresses are already constructed, and the width of the main and other entrances can be fairly seen. All these things, however, the public can see for themselves, and so we will proceed at once to the performance of our task.

Let us begin, then, by saying that the length of the building is three hundred and thirty feet from buttress to buttress, while inside the walls it is three hundred and one feet. The breadth of the body of the edifice is one hundred and twenty one, while its greatest width, which is at the transept, is one hundred and forty-four. These, it must be understood, are the internal dimensions, but its breadth from buttress to buttress, across the transept, is one hundred and seventy two, and the height inside, from the floor to the crown of the arched ceiling, is one hundred and ten feet, while the ceiling of each of the side aisles is fifty-four from the church floor. Then there is a row of chapels along the side aisles, the height of each of which is seventeen feet. Of the chapels there are fourteen altogether; and, in addition to these, eight sacristies at the east end of the church and two baptistries. The high altar stands (we take the liberty of speaking in the present tense throughout this article) forty-eight feet east of the line of intersection of the nave and transept, behind which is a chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and which alone is forty-eight feet in length and the same in width.

The floor of the Cathedral has a superficial area of thirty-eight thousand five hundred feet, and will afford sufficient room for fourteen thousand persons. When necessity requires it, this number might be safely increased to nineteen thousand. The main body of the church alone is sufficiently spacious to hold twelve thousand persons, all of whom can see the high altar and assist at the celebration of the mass thereat.

From these figures some idea may be formed of the immense extent of the interior compared with the other church edifices in New York, the largest of which will not contain over three thousand persons. But let us enter into still further detail. The columns which separate the nave from the side aisles are each sixteen feet in diameter at the base and are twenty-four in number. They are what is known as the Gothic clustered, having twelve columns in each cluster, and are constructed of the same material as the rest of the building—white marble. Besides these, there are thirty-two half columns of the same description at regular intervals along the walls and between the chapels and sidewalks.

The building is entered in front by three great portals, after the style of the French Cathedrals. The centre portal is fifty feet high and decorated with rich mouldings, columns and foliated capitals. Over the great central door is a grand rose or marigold window, twenty-six feet in diameter, and rising above it is a rich crocketted gable, surmounted by a finial cross. For the enlightenment of those who are not learned in architectural terms, we may say that crochets signify the foliage or leaves which project at intervals from the Gothic moulding, and of which the finial is the termination. On each side of the great centre portal, and over the two side doors, is a tower with a spire that rises from the form of a square at its base to that of an octagon. The tower is divided into four stories below the point at which the spire may properly be said to commence. Each of these spires is three hundred and twenty feet in height to the base of the cross, and is crowned with a finial and cross such as is seen in the engraving.

The fronts of the two transepts, which face north and south on Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets, consist each of three divisions, the whole appearance indicating the internal features of this part of the edifice. The centre division has a door twenty six feet wide and forty-three feet high, and over this entrance is a grand window ornamented with rich tracery, in a style corresponding with the rest of the building. Above the window is a finely panelled gable, terminated by a pinnacle, the top of which is one hundred and fifty-five feet from the ground. The two side aisles are embellished with exquisitely traceried windows, flanked by large octagonal buttresses and pinnacles no less than fourteen feet in diameter and one hundred and twenty-four in height. The whole number of large windows in the building is sixty, of which there are eight on the rear and thirteen each side, lighting the side aisles, while there are thirteen in the clere story, or what may be called the second story, to light the nave or centre aisle.

The exterior is like the rest of the edifice, built of white marble, with the exception of the base course, which is of granite. The white marble has been selected in preference to the usual building stone, on account of its greater durability, and all the ornaments, mouldings, traceries, and flying buttresses are made of that material. The interior walls are also lined with it to a certain height.—On entering the building, one of the principal features which will at the first glance strike the observer, is the beauty of the arched and groined ceiling. It is constructed of brick plastered, with highly wrought ribs and foliaged bosses. The groining is of the style known as the star pattern, which has been introduced for the first time into Cathedral architecture, and the effect of which is peculiarly appropriate and artistic.

The windows present the same rich carving and tracery which mark the rest of the Cathedral, and which serve so much to heighten its general beauty, and are filled with enameled and stained glass, embellished with scenes, figures and devices from Scripture history.—They are of two thicknesses of glass, the outer frame being set two inches from the inner one. The advantage of this arrangement will be at once seen, from the fact that it will equalize the temperature throughout the building. In this respect it will resemble St. Peter's at Rome, in which a uniform temperature is preserved at all seasons of the year.

In one of the towers are the chimes, and in the other the great bell, according to the arrangement of the old Cathedrals of Europe. Unlike the generality of churches in this city, it has no basement; but, in its stead, side extending vaults, from which the edifice will be heated by steam-pipes ramifying through its various divisions. The floor of the building is made of variegated marbles and stones, in Gothic patterns, so that the uniformity of the design on which the Cathedral has been planned is preserved in its minutest details. The whole of the vast edifice stands upon a platform which is raised to an average height of five feet above the level of the street, and which adds greatly to the general effect.

The Cathedral, as we have already stated,

is built of white marble from the quarries of Westchester County, which is the most durable material that could be used in its construction. The work, as we have already stated, was commenced last Spring, and the whole edifice will, it is expected, be completed in eight years, perhaps in six, from the date on which the corner-stone was laid. This, however, will depend mainly on the facility with which the necessary means are collected; and, judging from the generous manner in which the circular of the Most Rev. Archbishop was responded to, there will be no delay on that account.

The space covered by the Cathedral, inside the walls, as we have said before, is thirty-eight thousand five hundred feet, but the whole area, including that under the walls and buttresses, is forty-six thousand five hundred. This will at once show the immense proportions of the building, but that our readers may form a more correct idea of the dimensions, we have prepared the following table, in which it is compared with some of the principal Cathedrals in Europe:

	Area in feet'
St. Patrick's Cathedral.	46,500
Cathedral of Pisa.....	42,000
Cathedral of Strasburgh.	30,000
Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris.....	64,000
Cathedral of Rheims....	67,000
St. Stephens, at Vienna.	52,000
Cathedral of Florence..	84,000
Cathedral of Milan.....107,000	
Cathedral of Seville, in Spain.....	100,000
York Minster, about....	50,000
Salisbury Cathedral....	45,000

St. Patrick's Cathedral, as may be seen from the engraving, has two spires, each of which, we may add, is three hundred and twenty feet high. The only celebrated Cathedrals in Europe with two spires, are Chartres in France, Litchfield in England, the Cathedral of Prague in Bohemia, which is a comparatively small edifice, and the Cathedral of Burgos in Spain, but none of these are equal in height to those of St. Patrick's. There are others, it is true, which have still higher than ours, but it should be understood that each of these has but one spire. The following are the comparative heights:

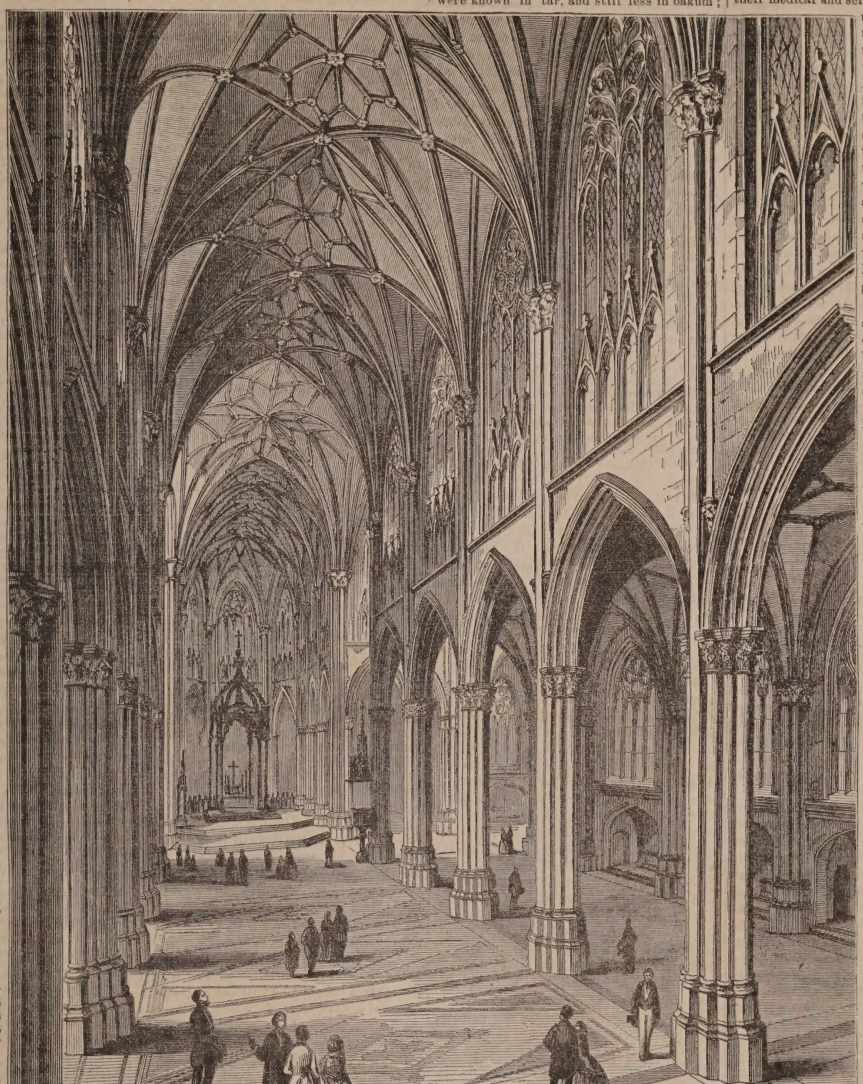
	Height in Feet.
Freiburg Cathedral spire...	385
Strasburg Cathedral spire..	468
St. Stephen's spire.....	465
Salisbury (central spire)....	387

The highest spire of the Cathedral of Chartres is said to be 403 feet, but of its exact height we cannot speak with certainty.

The difference between the Cathedrals of France and those of England has long been a subject of remark among architectural critics, and it is said, while a majority of the Cathedrals in the former country are too high in proportion to their width internally, a majority of the Cathedrals in the latter are too low. In St. Patrick's, however, these defects have been avoided, by preserving a just proportion throughout. No comparison, it may be seen, has been made in the table giving the size of the most celebrated European Cathedrals, with St. Peter's, for the simple reason that it does not properly come under the head of that kind of architecture; nor has Westminster Abbey, because it is not a Cathedral, although built in the Gothic style. It may be of some interest to know, however, that the latter is not so large as St. Patrick's, the walls of which alone are higher than the tower of Grace Church in New York. In fact, such a building as this would bear about the same proportion to it as an ordinary sized merchant ship would bear to the mammoth iron steamer Great Eastern.

In conclusion, we may say that the plans of St. Patrick's Cathedral were drawn up by the architects, Messrs. James Renwick, Jr., and William Rodrigue, who have, from time to time, consulted with the Most Rev. Archbishop, to whose revision the plans were subject while in course of development.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1860, by John Mullaly, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.



A Surgical Puzzle.—Between the years 1750-60, the medical rage of the day was for tar-water, just as brandy and salt, hydropathy, and other universal remedies, have been fashionable lately. The newspapers teemed with accounts of wonderful cures which were said to have been almost miraculously brought about by the use of tar in various forms. Pamphlets and scientific essays were published, the most celebrated of which was written by Dr. Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne, called "Siris, or a Chain of Philosophical Reflections and Inquiries concerning Tar-water." Scarcely a disease existed which the public were led to believe was not to be cured by the invaluable but far from aromatic nostrum. Berkeley found tar-water infallible for nervous cholic; some declared it had cured them of the gout; from others it had driven away ague, toothache, asthma, and consumption. But the most remarkable cases in which tar was said to have been effectually curative, were those of broken limbs. One of the most singular of such instances is thus related in one of Horace Walpole's letters to Sir Horace Mann, which has been recently made public:—"A sailor who had broken his leg was advised to communicate his case to the Royal Society. The account he gave was that, having fallen from the top of the mast, and fractured his leg, he had dressed it with nothing but tar and oakum, and yet in three days was able to walk as well as before the accident. The story at first appeared quite incredible, as no such efficacious qualities were known in tar, and still less in oakum; nor was a poor sailor to be credited on his own bare assertion of so wonderful a cure. The Society very reasonably demanded a full er relation, and, I suppose, the corroboration of evidence. Many doubted whether the leg had been really broken. That part of the story had been amply verified. Still, it was difficult to believe that the man had made use of no other applications than tar and oakum; and how they should cure a broken leg in three days, even if they could cure it at all, was a matter of the utmost wonder. Several letters passed between the Society and the patient, who persevered in the most solemn asseverations of having used no other remedies; and it does appear beyond a doubt that the man speaks truth. It is a little uncharitable, but I fear there are surgeons who might not like this abbreviation of attendance and expense; but, on the other hand, you will be charmed with the plain honest simplicity of the sailor. In a postscript to his last letter he added these words:—"I forgot to tell your honors that the leg was a wooden one." This story, though true, did not occur exactly as Walpole relates it. The hoax was played off by a very eccentric character of the time—Sir John Hill—who had been refused admission to the Royal Society, and revenged his disappointment by sending a letter, detailing the case of the sailor as if from a country practitioner. The assembled wisdom of the Fellows of the Royal Society discussed the extraordinary nature of the case with the most earnest gravity, bringing all their medical and scientific knowledge to bear upon it. The result of their learned deliberations was given to the world, and then Sir John Hill sent a second letter, informing the Society that he had forgotten to state one circumstance in the cure, which was, that the sailor's leg was a wooden one! This pleasantry having got extensive currency, the universal virtues of tar and tar-water were much less believed in, and at last got quite exploded.

Eastern Mode of Measuring Time.—The people of the East measure time by the length of their shadow. Hence, if you ask a man what o'clock it is, he immediately goes into the sun, stands erect, then, looking where his shadow terminates, he measures the length with his feet, and tells you nearly the time. Thus the workmen earnestly desire the shadow which indicates the time for leaving their work. A person wishing to leave his toil, says, "How long my shadow is in coming!' "Why did you not come sooner?" "Because I waited for my shadow.' In the seventh chapter of Job we find it written—"As a servant earnestly desireth the shadow."

King James's Clasp-knife.—The word "jockteleg," which is still Scotch for a clasp knife, was of unknown etymology till a knife was found with the inscription, "Jacques de Liege," who was a famous cutler, and supplied Scotland with clasp-knives. It is said of James VI, that to puzzle his courtiers in England, he one day said to his stable boy, "Callan, hae, there's thretty pennies; gae wa and buy me a jockteleg, an' gin ye bide, I'll gang to the kipples o' the house an' tak a cabar and reesle your riggin wi't." That is, "Boy, here is thirty pence; go and buy me a clasp-knife, and if you delay, I shall go to the roof of the house and take a rafter and thrash your backwith it."

A true and genuine impudence is the effect of ignorance without the least sense of it.

Church Articles.

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LATEST FROM EUROPE.

VICTORIES OF THE SPANISH ARMY.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN MOROCCO.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

Political Troubles in Hungary.

&c. &c. &c.

Our latest intelligence from Europe came by the steamship Canada, which left Liverpool on the 17th ult., touching at Queenstown on the 18th. In the following resume will be found the principal features of her news:

IRELAND.

THE WATERFORD DEMONSTRATION. — Waterford, Sunday Night.—A great meeting of the Catholic inhabitants of this city was held today in the magnificent Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, to manifest their sympathy with His Holiness Pope Pius IX. under his present afflictions, and to declare their opinions in reference to the Italian question. The meeting which was convened by the Most Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, in compliance with a requisition presented to him, having appended the names of three hundred of the leading Catholic citizens, is pronounced to be the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in the city of Waterford. The proceedings, too, throughout, indicated, unmistakably, the heartfelt sincerity with which the vast assemblage participated in the object which had brought it together. It is computed that not less than eight thousand persons were present when the proceedings commenced. Several hundred ladies occupied seats in the galleries. An extensive platform was erected for the accommodation of the chairman and the speakers, and the general arrangements reflected the highest credit on the acting secretaries, Messrs. Dunford and Maher.

The chair, according to custom at a meeting in the Cathedral, was taken by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, the Most Rev. Dr. O'Brien.

The speakers were his Lordship the Bishop, Mr. Thos. Meagher, J. P.; the Rev. M. Fitzgerald, C. C.; Sir Henry Barron, Bart.; Alderman T. Murphy; M. J. A. Blake, M. P.; Rev. Mr. Crotty, and Rev. Mr. Kent.

[Evening Post.

DEATH OF ROBERT HOLMES — The death of this truly great man, in London, had been reported about two years ago, when the erroneous announcement had given occasion to panegyrics upon his public and private life, in the Irish newspapers which, it was stated at the time, he had read with gratification, as the kind expressions of his countrymen towards one who loved Ireland well.

It is now our duty to announce the fact that the earthly career of Robert Holmes has terminated. He died at the residence of his son-in-law in Eaton-place, London. The venerable gentleman had just entered on his ninety-fifth year; and, to the last, was in full possession of his mental faculties. We cannot better convey our opinion of his character than in the words of one to whom he was most intimately known for years—no ordinary judge of human nature—who, in communicating this intelligence to our friend in Dublin, thus expresses himself:—"He died this evening, at a quarter to seven o'clock, and a nobler spirit never winged its way from this to the other world than his."

Robert Holmes was called to the bar in Hilary Term, 1795, and had been the contemporary of the great lawyers and orators who had shed so much lustre on their country in the early part of the present century, outliving all of them; and there was this peculiarity in the case of Mr. Holmes, that he acquired a distinguished position, wearing the stuff gown of the outer Bar, and rejecting the honors which various governments, recognizing his eminent abilities, offered to him. He remained at the Bar to a rather advanced age, in full practice, enjoying the esteem and attachment of his professional brethren of all parties, and of the public, who admired that noble character we have imperfectly pourtrayed. The latter years of his life were spent in domestic repose and seclusion, with a mind unclouded, and with affections, for friends and country, ardent almost as in youth. [Dublin Evening Post.

POSTAGE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN EUROPE AND AMERICA.—We announce with much satisfaction, that the Director-General of the French Post-office has already availed himself of the new line of communication through Ireland by means of the Canadian Royal mail steamers. Last week an agreement was entered into between the English and French Imperial Post-office Departments, and for the future closed mails for the United States will be sent from Paris on each Tuesday evening for embarkation at Queenstown on the following Thursday. Closed mails will also be sent from America, and will be landed at Queenstown, so as to be immediately forwarded from there to Paris. France is thus the first country that has as yet taken advantage of the saving of 24 hours, effected by the transit of its American correspondence through Ireland, but it is expected that a similar arrangement will be promptly made for Belgium, Prussia, and the whole of northern Germany, which (especially Bremen and Hamburg) maintains an immense correspondence, both commercial and social, with the western and north-western states of the American union.

[Cork Examiner.

RAILWAY BILLS FOR THE SESSION, 1860.—Subjoined is a complete list of the Irish Railway Bills of the approaching session of Parliament, for which the plans were, in accordance with the act relating to the subject, deposited with the Board of Trade before eight o'clock on Wednesday evening:—Athenry and Ennis; Banbridge, Lisburn, and Belfast and Ulster; Belfast, Holywood, and Bangor (Inland Line); Bagenalstown and Wexford (Enniscorthy branch); Carrickfergus and Larne; Cork and Limerick Direct; Dublin and Meath (Extension); Dublin and Drogheda (Kells and Oldcastle Extension); Dublin and Wicklow (Extension to Enniscorthy); Ennis and Galway Junction; Galway Harbor Improvement; Great Northern and Western of Ireland (Deviation); Galway Pier Junction; Kells and Bailieborough; Kilrush and Kilkee, and Poulnasherry Embankment; Kilkenny Junction; Letterkenny; Limerick and Ennis (additional lands, &c.); Londonderry and Lough Swilly (Extension to Manor Conyngham); Midland Great Western of Ireland (Land); Newry, Warrenpoint, and Rostrevor; Portadown, Dungannon, and Omagh Junction (Deviations); Ulster Railway and Corporation of Belfast (Improvements in Belfast); Ulster (Branches in Belfast); Waterford and Limerick (Extension, &c.); West Cork Railways.

MEETINGS OF SYMPATHY WITH THE POPE.—Great mass meetings, as we stated in the last number of the RECORD, are being held all over Ireland to express the sympathy of the people with the Holy Father. Thus in Waterford, Cork, Killarney, &c., immense multitudes assembled for this purpose, and adopted, unanimously, addresses for presentation to the Supreme Pontiff. The following is a report of the great Cork meeting, which took place on the 5th of December:—

In compliance with a requisition most numerously and influentially signed, a meeting of the Catholic clergy and laity of the diocese of Cork was held this day in the city courthouse, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Holy Father in his present trials and afflictions, and also of assisting to strengthen the demand of the Catholic world for the preservation of his temporal power in all its integrity, as confirmed by the public opinion of ages, and as being necessary for the free exercise of his spiritual authority. The spacious building in which the meeting was held was densely crowded throughout its entire extent by a highly respectable assemblage, while on the bench and in its vicinity were to be seen a large body of the leading Catholic clergy and gentry of the diocese. Not alone in point of numbers and influence, but also in enthusiasm, this demonstration in support of the supreme head of the Catholic Church was worthy of the capital of the South of Ireland, and must tend powerfully to promote the objects for which it was originated.

On the motion of J. W. Sheehy, Esq., J. P., the chair was taken, shortly after twelve o'clock, by the Most Rev. Dr. Delaney, Bishop of Cork, who opened the proceedings by an eloquent address.

J. N. Murphy, D. L., came forward, amid lond cheers, to propose the first resolution, as follows:—

That the Supreme Pontiff, the successor of St. Peter, being directly appointed by the spiritual government of the Catholic Church throughout the world, requires, for the full and free discharge of his exalted duties, complete personal and political independence.

Francis Lyons, Esq., seconded the resolution.

J. M. Maguire, M. P., in coming forward to propose the second resolution, was received with loud cheers. The resolution was as follows:—

That this independence is best secured by the Supreme Pontiff exercising sovereign power as a temporal prince, and that such a sovereignty, devoted, as it has been, to the noblest purposes of religion and humanity for more than a thousand years, should be held sacred by every Catholic people, and preserved inviolately from all aggression.

Rev. Cannon Falvy, P. P., seconded the resolution proposed by Mr. Maguire. It was passed unanimously.

Very Rev. Dean Murphy, P. P., proposed the third resolution, as follows:—

That we believe that the storms that now assail the temporal authority of the Holy See have been raised by foreign and domestic enemies, whose real objects are not social freedom and social amelioration, but either their own self-interest, political aggrandisement, or the subversion of the Catholic Church in the expected downfall of the common Father of the faithful.

Mr. J. P. Hennessey, M. P., seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The Fourth resolution was proposed by James Murphy, Esq., J. P., and seconded by Alderman McCarthy. It is as follows:—

That the exalted virtues which adorn the personal character of the Holy Father, and especially the meekness and fortitude with which he has borne the varied trials of his Pontificate, have won our warmest love and veneration; and that we confidently hope that God will give him a signal triumph over the enemies by whom he is surrounded, and rescue him from the dangers to which he is now exposed; and that an address expressive of these sentiments, and of our unswerving attachment to the Chair of Peter, be forwarded to the Supreme Pontiff.

James Murphy, Esq., having been called to the chair, a cordial vote of thanks was passed amid loud cheering to the Lord Bishop, on the motion of J. Lyons, Esq., seconded by George Waters, Esq., T. C. [Freeman.

FRANCE.

The London Times correspondent at Aden says the port of Aduol, in the Red Sea, had been ceded to France, and that a French vessel of war was shortly expected there to take possession.

The Porte had given permission to build a Roman Catholic church on the Island of Massowah, to be under the special protection of France.

A Swiss paper says that Napoleon refused permission for Marshal McMahon to accept the sword which was being got up for him in Ireland.

The Paris Moniteur publishes an article explaining the law of the press, the wisdom and necessity of which, it says, has been proved by eight years experience.

PARIS, Saturday, 17.—The Moniteur of today contains the following: The Emperor received yesterday the Papal Nuncio, who presented a letter from the Holy Father.

The French trade having been interrupted by the inhabitants of a village on the river Senegal, a flotilla of six small steamers went off to attack it. The place was bravely defended. The French had about forty men killed, one being an officer; the enemy had one hundred and fifty killed, and a very considerable number wounded. The village, which served as a refuge for four thousand inhabitants, was completely destroyed.

The state of Prince Jerome's health is considered alarming. The Emperor paid three visits to his uncle yesterday.

ENGLAND.

The terms granted by the directors of the Great Eastern for the loan of forty thousand pounds for six months on mortgage of the vessel, are seven and a half per cent. per annum.

The total gold saved from the Royal Charter now amounts to two hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds.

AUSTRIA.

The Paris correspondence of The London Globe gives information that the Emperor of Austria contemplates abdication. He says the Archduchess Sophia, the head of the House of Hapsburg, who holds her court at Prague, is in the scheme. [This is a mere rumor, and is to be taken with considerable allowance—ED. RECORD.]

A letter in The Times, dated Pesth, Dec. 12, says:—The die is cast. The government is resolved to adopt a vigorous policy towards Hungary.

One hundred and eighty Protestant noblemen and gentlemen have within the last few days been cast into prison or cited before the magistrates, for having taken part in the assemblies which protested against the imperial patent of December. [We have not received the particulars of the troubles in Hungary, but would simply state that this news comes through an English channel, and it has not been improved thereby—ED. RECORD.]

The Austrian army in Hungary will soon be fifty thousand strong.

The Vienna correspondent of The Times, writing on Dec. 14, says:—"The danger of a conflict between the imperial authorities and the Hungarian Protestants daily increases, and in Hungary political and religious agitation go hand in hand."

VIENNA, Dec. 17, 1859.

In the last Cabinet Council, presided over by the Emperor, it was resolved that at the next budget a reduction of thirty-eight millions of florins shall be made on the expenses of the War Department. Austria about to proceed to a complete disarmament.

NAPLES.

The Marquis de Antonio, a Neapolitan Minister, who had been summoned by the King of Naples a fortnight ago, returned to Paris yesterday. He is the bearer of the consent of the Neapolitan government to the project of an Italian confederation. M. de Antonio will be the second Plenipotentiary of Naples at the Congress.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 17—Noon.

The royal palace at Fredericksburg is in flames. The King himself directs the extinguishing of the fire.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The Spanish expedition to Morocco was reinforced on the 13th by four thousand infantry and six thousand cavalry. Report fixes the loss of the Moors in all combats thus far at five thousand. Cholera prevailed at Tetuan. General Prim's corps was attacked on the road to Tetuan, and had forty killed and wounded. The Moors were repelled with great loss.

A Madrid journal reported that the Government were about to borrow twenty five million francs from the bank on deposit of securities.

A holy war had been proclaimed throughout Morocco, which would bring thousands of Moors to the seaboard towns to defend their country.

ITALY.

The latest accounts from Turin say that the choice of the Sardinian representative to the Congress was still undetermined.

Cardinal Wiseman had arrived at Rome and was cordially received by the members of the Sacred College, and had an interview with the Pope.

A Paris despatch, dated Dec. 17, says: The Patrie of this evening states positively that Cardinal Antonelli will assist at the Congress, and will appear in Paris on the 4th.

General Damormida has officially communicated to the French Government that Count Cavour and the Chevalier Desambrois will be the representatives of Sardinia at the approaching Congress.

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople say the Porte was deliberating whether it would be expedient to bring the Suez canal question before the great Powers.

The Official Journal, at Constantinople, published an article showing the necessity for intervention in Servia.

It is stated that the demand of the French Ambassador for a firman favorable to the Suez canal project had been supported by the Ministers of Austria, Prussia, Russia and Sardinia. Fuad Pacha confessed he had formally engaged himself to refuse an authorization to the project. The Turkish Cabinet, after a stormy discussion of the matter, agreed to request of the Powers which had made the above demand to come to an understanding with England in the matter.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The details by the Calcutta mails of November 10 and Hong Kong of October 29 add nothing of moment to the advices already received by telegraph.

The Hong Kong correspondent of The Times says the reorganization of the Custom House at Canton, under direction of the foreign inspectors, had created much excitement, and was likely to affect trade. The American Consul had refused his assent to the new system until he had communicated with Minister Ward, who was shortly expected from Japan.

The American frigate Germantown and steamer Powhatan were at Shanghae.

MARY LEE; OR, THE YANKEE IN IRELAND—By the author of "Shanty McGuire." Baltimore: Kelly, Hedian & Piet.—Such of our readers as have read this amusing fiction in the columns of the Metropolitan Magazine will be glad to possess it in its present form, and renew their acquaintance with its natural strongly protrayed characters; and brighten up their remembrance of its many mirth-provoking incidents and pleasant dialogues. Those who have not already perused the work should do so at once; they will be well pleased with its racy humor and unaffected wit. The descriptions of scenery are exquisite, the wild mountain pass and the picturesque shore are described with equal felicity, and tell of a lengthened residence in, or loving remembrance of that section of the island in which the scene is laid.